OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,660 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	16th April.
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd „
M MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	30th „
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	14th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st „
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th „
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	16th April.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	30th „
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. B rratt	28th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 9, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First-Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st June 1886

Steam-Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 5, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	16th April.
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th „
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th „
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	....	3,500	550	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	2nd May

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	3,800	450	24th April.
MELPOMENE	M. Garopolich	4,000	460	8th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE .... Rs. 400 } wines extra.
„ SUEZ .... „ 300 }

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 12th April 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESE splendid first class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian Service under special survey above the highest class at Lloyds will be despatched as follows:—

CITY OF KHIOS .... For Liverpool, 23rd April.
CITY OF CARTHAGE, ... for Do. 20th May.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for first class passengers. No others taken. Crew entirely European.

Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s. s. CALIFORNIA	3116	480	W. S. Young	14th April
s. s. VICTORIA	3212	430	Wm. Russel	15th May
s. s. NUBIA	3550	480	T. Knox.	22nd „
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	G. Boothly	29th „

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, March 31, 1886. Agents.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer s s CITY OF KHIOS, 3,246 tons, Commander D. McPHERSON, will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT on or about 23rd April. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

The City of Khios is known as a favourite passenger steamer from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 7th April, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case .... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold .... „ 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case .... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case .... „ 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

K. F. CHHAPGAR AND CO.,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
78, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

PLANS, Tracings, Surveys and Charts, Estimates and Specifications carefully prepared and Strict Supervision exercised.

Annual contracts for petty repairs, whitewashing, and painting to private buildings, mills, etc., undertaken.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th April, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 19th April (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th April, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th April, 1886. Agents.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

STEAMER.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. GOA	1906	25th April 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
23rd March, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS LEAVING FOR THE CONTINENT, HAVRE OR ANTWERP.

The magnificent steamship "CAMBODIA," 1,969 tons register, leaving about 22nd inst.

Splendid accommodation for a few passengers.

Apply for lowest rates to the Passenger Agents.

F. WOOLLEY & Co.,
3, Sassoon Buildings, Bombay.
Agents for SUTTON & Co.,
Foreign Carriers, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS BEER has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian Market.

Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4; Pts. Rs. 4-2, cash.

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.
(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

		Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles	per dozen,	5	14
Half-Bottles	„	3	14

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY
A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL
HIGHLAND WHISKIES

Of a Particularly Delicate Aroma and Flavour

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows:—

"The best Whisky I ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with a better Whisky."

"I congratulate you on the Blend; it is the universal spirit used here."

"Please send us ten dozen of your GLENLIVET for the Mess at once; the last ten dozen have gone very quickly; everybody here likes it."

GLENLIVET WHISKY,
Cash, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES JUTE MILL COMPANY, Ld.,
CAWNPORE.

TO supply the public with a quality of FLOOR CLOTH of the strength and durability of Durries, and yet at as low a cost as they paid heretofore, for cotton floor cloth (called farash), this Company is now prepared to offer at the low rates varying from As. 4 to As. 6 per yard, heavy jute woven and printed FLOOR CLOTHS, width 28 and 40 inches, respectively, in a variety of patterns and colours

Floor Cloths and Durries made up to any required size with neat broad borders to match pattern, much improving the look of the cloth.

Hall Carpets, 7' by 47", of various neat bright patterns, at Re. 1 each.

Door Mats, 4' by 28", of various neat bright coloured patterns, at As. 8 each.

The attention of District Officers is particularly called to the above Floor Cloth, which, if sewn together to fit any tent, would be at one-third of the cost of Durries.

For Patterns and further particulars apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and liability of the representatives of POCHAJEE SORABJEE POCHA, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, who carried on business down to the date of his death the 25th day of July 1884, in PARTNERSHIP with DINSHAW EDULJEE LAM as General Merchants and Commission Agents, at No. 27, Apollo-street, within the Fort of Bombay, under the style and firm of POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co., CEASED as from the 1st of Kartuk sud 1941, 19th of October 1884. All persons indebted to the said firm of Pochajee Framjee & Co. are hereby requested to pay to the undersigned Dinshaw Eduljee Lam the sums due by them, and all persons who have claims against the said firm are hereby requested to send in such claims to the undersigned Dinshaw Eduljee Lam, at No. 27, Apollo-street aforesaid, on or before the 15th day of May 1886 next, after which date no such claims will be entertained.

The business formerly carried on by the said firm has, since the said 19th day of October 1884, been, and will henceforth be, carried on by the said Dinshaw Eduljee Lam on his own account under the style and firm of Pochajee Framjee & Co., at No. 27, Apollo-street aforesaid.

મોતીબાઈ તે પોંચાજી શોરાબજી
પોંચાની વીધવા તા૦ વસીલાતન૦
i. e. MOTIBAI, Widow and Executrix of
Pochajee Sorabjee Pocha.
DINSHAW EDULJEE LAM.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	a.
18	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Chablis ...	10	0
			A favourite White Dinner Wine.			
19	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Beaune ...	10	8
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
23	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Macon ...	12	8
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
21	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Pommard...	11	8
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
31	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Chambertin ...	17	0
			This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
18	0	... Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	... Barsac ...	10	0
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
22	0	... Superior	... SAUTERNE ...	from the Bordeaux Dist.	12	8
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
30	0	... Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	very rich and fine ...	16	0
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
THE "HOLTA" TEA COMPANY'S PRIZE TEAS.

		Rs.	a.
HOLTA BROKEN LEAF—cheap family tea, nice flavour	per lb.	0	10
PLANTATION MIXTURE—yields a fair strong liquor with good flavour, a very popular tea	„	0	14
FAMILY MIXTURE—brisk flavour, good strength and pungency, can be strongly recommended for family use	„	1	3
HOLTA MIXTURE—fragrant, pungent, and full cup	„	1	8
PEKOE SOUCHONG—a full flavoured tea, bright infusion	„	1	4
PEKOE—fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor, of good value at the price	per lb.	1	8
ORANGE PEKOE, very fragrant, bright infusion, full rich cup	„	1	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE—a high class tea of choice fragrance and clear infusion	„	2	8
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE—(The flower of Indian Teas) of exquisite aroma, amber-coloured infusion, choice cup	„	3	8

SOLE AGENTS:
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

HIRE
OF
PIANOFORTES
FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 30.

SPECIAL RATES FOR 6 AND 12 MONTHS.

TUNING AND REPAIRS
OF
PIANOFORTES.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Special Rates on application. S. ROSE and Co.

NEW CATLOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., NOW READY POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHOW-ROOM,
No. 42, MEADOW-STREET,
NEXT TO OLD *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

L. HARTMANN & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AMSTERDAM,
MANUFACTURERS OF MIRRORS.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
HANDSOME AND ELEGANT MIRRORS
OF ALL
SIZES AND SHAPES
IN
ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED FRAMES
SUITABLE FOR
DRAWING, DINING AND DRESSING ROOMS,
HOTELS AND CLUBS,
PALACES OF NATIVE RAJAS AND CHIEFS
AND
RESIDENCES OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY
OF INDIA.

Rare opportunity for making good bargains as this is the Manufacturers' own Agency.

We are prepared to take orders at our own risk of breakage.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size...	...Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value ...	„ 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	„ 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case ...	„ 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to „ 600

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEASONABLE.
KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness Sea-sickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW HAIR-DRESSING SALOON.

MESSRS. THOMAS & COMPANY, beg to inform the Public, that they have opened a FIRST-CLASS HAIR-DRESSING SALOON for LADIES and GENTLEMEN. The best European Hair-Dressers are in attendance.

A large and choice Assortment of Theatrical Wigs, Beards, &c., always kept in Stock or made to order.

Depôt of best London and Parisian Perfumery, Hair-Washes, &c., &c.

THOMAS & COMPANY,
UNDER TAYLOR'S HOTEL, NEAR ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

IRON WIRE FENCING
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR
INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore, India.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce that she has just received a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
THE FINEST CREAM AND IVORY SPRIGGED MUSLINS.

The new Tulle Ball Dresses, in the most becoming gaslight colours.
Pearl embroidered piece net for Ball Dresses, with Laces to match.
Jet embroidered piece net for Evening Dresses, with Laces to match.

The most elegant assortment of
LACES.

Lace Flouncings and Piece Laces in a variety of patterns and shades.

Fichus.
Collars and Cuffs.
Fans, Handkerchiefs.
Corsets, Crinolettes.

Infants' Dresses.
Frillings, &c., &c.
Flowers, Feathers.
Parasols, Gloves, &c.

Baby's Hoods and Cloaks.
Ribbons, Gloves.

Rich Visiting, Dinner, and Evening Dresses, elegantly made under a

FIRST CLASS AND EXPERIENCED DRESS-MAKER.

When Mofussil Orders are unaccompanied by a Remittance, Parcels are sent by Value-Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail and Railway Receipts as a V. P. registered letter.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE keep in our Godowns shipments from the undermentioned Houses:—

			Net Cash.
*POMMERY and GREN—			
Extra Sec	per case	Rs.	6 0
*WACHTER & Co.—			
"Royal Charter," Extra Dry	„	„	58 4
PERINET and FILS—			
Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec	„	„	56 8
HEIDSIECK & Co.—			
Dry Monopole	„	„	60 0
*"RESERVEE CUVEE"—			
Extra Dry, our own shipping	„	„	53 8
MOET and CHANDON—			
Brut Impérial, very dry	„	„	54 0
Extra Superior	„	„	52 0
White dry Sparkling Sillery	„	„	48 0
FINEST EXTRA DRY—			
For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints	„	„	34 8
*JEAN SIBADEY—			
Carte Blanche	„	„	34 8
*SAUMUR—			
Finest Sparkling, our own shipping	„	„	26 12

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extra.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY ! !

ADMISSION REDUCED TO ONE RUPEE,
UNTIL SATURDAY NEXT,
Owing to postponement of
Steamer's departure.

KING THEEBAW'S
WORLD-RENOWNED HAIRY FAMILY
FROM MANDALAY.

PRONOUNCED by medical scientists as being, without doubt, "THE MISSING LINK."

They may be seen daily from 9 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 7 p.m., UNTIL SATURDAY NEXT,
AT THE SALOONS OF
SOUNDY & Co., Ld., ESPLANADE ROAD.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "CLAN SINCLAIR," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th April, 1886.

THE S. S. CHINA has arrived from LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their Goods without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the Prince's Dock. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1?th April 1886.

CHENDRABHAN LALLA, Dealer in Precious Stones, Gold and Silversmith and Jeweller of No. 426, Mint Street, Black Town, Madras, has the satisfaction to announce to his Constituents and the Public at large that he has received permission from THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS AND MRS. GRANT DUFF to advertise his Firm as under their Patronage.

All orders with which he may be entrusted for Precious Stones, set or unset, Gold and Silver work and Jewellery, will receive prompt attention and care, and will be executed on the most reasonable terms.

THE BERARS OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company, held on 10th instant it was resolved that a FIRST CALL of Rs 25 per share be made, and that the same be paid on or before the 12th May 1886 at the Honkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on calls remaining unpaid after 12th May 1886,

By order of the Board,
BANAJI, KATRAK & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.
19, Church Gate, Street Bombay, 13th April 1886.

CASHMERE SOCKS,
Navy, Black, Maroon,
from Cash Rs. 9-8 per dozen.
WHITE THREAD SOCKS,
From Cash Rs. 9-8 per dozen.
WHITE COTTON SOCKS,
From Cash Rs. 6 per dozen.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

HINKS' LAMPS

COLONIAL & INDIAN EXHIBITION

LONDON,

Visitors are invited to inspect

HINKS & SON'S

Magnificent display of newest patterns

and latest improvements in

DUPLEX, PUNKA

and other LAMPS, at their

SHOW ROOMS:

LONDON: 60, Holborn Viaduct.

BIRMINGHAM: Gt. Hampton St.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN,

PREPARED under a new process from the flesh and bones of the Domestic Fowl, highly nutritious and sustaining, and an essential article for Invalids suffering from weakness and exhaustion.

Please ask for Madon's Extract of Chicken only,
Per pot., Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
WINE & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GAZOGENES! GAZOGENES!!

FOR PRODUCING ÆRATED WATERS.

Very simple, convenient, and durable, secured with nickle silvered wire or cane; complete with directions for use.

Manufactured upon the latest improved system.
3 pint size, Rs. 13-8.
5 pint size, " 18-0.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MADON'S
CANTHARIDINE
HAIR OIL.

PARTICULARLY recommended for the growth of Hair; and as a reliable application when the Hair is falling off, and even causes it to grow on bald places.

Per Bottle, As. 12 and Re. 1-4.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELASTIC GOODS.

Elastic Stockings
Ice Bags
Abdominal Belts
Monthly Belts
Money Belts
Obstetric Stays
Suspensary Bandages
Urinals
India Rubber Cushions
Air Beds and Pillows
Riding Belts
Cholera Belts
Umbilical Bandages
Obstetric Bandages
Trusses
Sponge Bags

Price list sent free on application.
Up-country orders carefully attended and promptly executed.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STANDARD CLINICAL OR FEVER THERMOMETERS.

	Rs.	a.
Standard Hospital Thermometer, self-registering, in neat case	3	8
Casella's, with extra bold Index	5	8
Patent Indestructible Index, in neat case	4	0
Arnold's improved with magnified and Indestructible Index in Bayonet Joint. G. S. Case	9	0
Cooper, Madon's Lens front, Indestructible Magnified Index with Kew certificate for accuracy	6	0
Hick's Patent "One Minute" certificate for accuracy	6	8
Hick's Patent opaque stem with Indestructible Index, in neat case	4	8
Clinical Thermometers in set of two, one curved and other straight, in morocco leather case	7	8

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABELL, KLAER AND OLMAN'S CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

To-night's programme embraces each and every Novelty that can be introduced in the Arena.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box containing 4 chairs	Rs.	16
1st Grand Circus chairs	"	3
Family Circle chairs	"	2
Parquette	"	1
Gallery	As.	8

Soldiers in uniform half price to all parts of the House, Gallery excepted.

Box Office open at Circus from 8 a.m. till 5 p.m,

Form your Parties early, and purchase your tickets during the day to avoid those coming together being separated.

STEAM TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE fine Steamer "SHEIKH," 1,968 tons, will sail as above on the 18th instant. Has splendid accommodation for a few first class passengers. For particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Bombay, 13th April 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE s. s. CALIFORNIA will sail at 12 noon TO-DAY for LIVERPOOL.

A steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 10-30 to convey passengers on board. Nothing but small hand packages will be allowed in the Launch."

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 14th April, 1886. Agents.

NOW READY, PRICE 6s.

THE THEORY of BIMETALLISM and the Effects of the Partial Demonetisation of Silver on England and India, by D. BARBOUR, Financial Secretary to the Government of India.

CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited,
Ludgate Hill, London.

TO BE LET, either entire or in flats, the spacious and Airy PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, vacated by the Offices of the G. I. P. Railway Company. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, furnished, from 2nd June to 30th November, a BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, now occupied by O. FIEDLER, Esq. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, two Spacious BUNGALOWS in one compound, situated on an elevated position on Worlee Hill, commanding an excellent sea view, adjoining "West Point," and lately in the occupation of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq.

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against, the estate of BHIMJI MUNCHERJI SOPARIWALLA of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 17th day of July 1885, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 5th day of April 1886 applicable to the whole of the Bombay Presidency by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Aimai, widow of the said deceased, are required on or before the 20th day of May 1886 to send to the undersigned at their office at No. 27, Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, and notice is hereby given that on the expiration of such time the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the whole of the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she, the said Administratrix, shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts and to hand over such property to the said Administratrix.—Dated this 13th day of April 1886.

PESTONJEE & RUSTIM,
Attorneys to the Administratrix.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Ind lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

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AUG. M. MISRAHI,
COMMISSION AGENT,
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, AND JEWELLERY.

HAS the greatest and cheapest choice in all qualities of Diamonds.

PARIS, BOMBAY,
9, Rue de Chateaudun. 7, Apollo Street.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited),
IN LIQUIDATION.

THE Spinning and Weaving Mills belonging to the Company will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on or about the 1st of May next, 1886. Particulars, will be given hereafter.

R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co,
No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, March 29, 1886.

ASIATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.

NUMBER II contains among others, contributions from Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, Major-General Sir Charles Wilson, K. C. B., Mr. Demetrius Bougler, Sir Juland Danvers, K. C. S. I., Major-General Sir Frederick Goldsmith, K. C. S. I., C. B., Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P., and Sir Lepel Griffin, K. C. S. I.

Subscriptions Rs. 14 per annum, may be paid to Mr. DEMETRIUS BOUGLER, 46, Edwardes Square, KENSINGTON, London, W. Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay, or Mr. H. MAY, Indore.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, Ld.

1. TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the Gwalior-Jhansi section of the Indian Midland Railway, a length of about 60¼ miles. Forms of tender and printed copies of the specification and conditions of contract, together with a Schedule of Rates, to be filled in by intending contractors, can be had on application to the undersigned.

2. No application for forms of Tender will receive attention unless accompanied by a Government Promissory or Currency Note for Rs. 1,000 as earnest money to be returned in the event of the Tender not being accepted.

3. Tenders must reach the Agent's Office, Jhansi, not later than the 26th April, 1886.

4. The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. C. CREGEEN.
Agent and Chief Engineer, Indian Midland Railway.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. MAHOMED HOOSEIN bin FAZLOODIN KARAO has contracted to SELL to Mr. RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE WADIA the following property called Gandha Tank. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 19, Church-gate-street, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim if there be any.

All that Tank or Talao, called Gandha Talao, situate at Chanda or Soortee Mohla without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 4,045 square yards or thereabouts in the subdistrict of Mandvie, and bounded on the North by a public passage leading to Chowkee Mohlla, on the South by the said Chanda Street, on the East by the property of Govindram and others, and on the West by Soortee Mohlla.—Dated this 8th day of April 1886.

BOMANJEE & HORMUSJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
5½		12 "	
5		9 "	
3½		6 "	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

TRAVELLERS are invited to inspect our Homeward Bound Advertisements—See Thursday's *Times of India* Friday's *Bombay Gazette*.
THORPE & Co.,
Travellers' Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a light PONY DOG-CART with very fast Polo Pony; apply "B. P.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a PONY CART, built by Hones of Norwich, nearly new. Apply to Mr. WARDEN, Malabar Hill.

LOST two CURRENCY NOTES, one for Rs. 50, No. s-3 30106; the other for Rs. 20. Any one finding them will be rewarded Rs. 10. Address N. R. K., care of this Office.

OURS is the only Establishment for best Ices, Cream Soda, and Cold Drinks! MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, best Morocco Leather Purses, Card and Cheroot Cases; prices moderate, at STEWARD & Co.

NEW STRIPED Ribbons, Shot Ribbons, Spotted Ribbons, variety of Laces, Collarettes and Fancy sets. Mrs. JACOB HUNT'S, Apollo-street.

JUST RECEIVED, Children's Tricycle Horses, Patent Rocking Horses, Perambulator Horses in different sizes; also Children's Single and Double Perambulators. Prices cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO-DAY'S ICES—Vanilla, Mango, Apricot and Strawberry, to be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONARY; also, if you like, to be had really good Mocha Coffee; please try at the VIENNA CONFECTIONARY, Church-gate-street.

WANTED a MANAGER for an Hotel and Bar. A Parsee who has served in like capacity preferred. Salary from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50, without boarding. Apartments provided on premises. Apply to C. H., care of this paper.

A YOUNG PARSEE (passed Matric in 1882) wants employment in any part of India or out of India as a Teacher, a Salesman, an Agent, a Travelling Companion, or an Interpreter in some Native State. Apply through post "JOSEPH DALTON," care of this paper.

MATHERAN PARBUL HOUSE, TO BE LET, for this season. Apply to J. X. PINTO.

TO BE LET, a Splendid SHOP in Church-gate-street, Fort. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

STRIPED FLANNELS.—For cricket and boating clubs, to be had at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Esplanade and Church Gate Street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

TO LET, in Hornby Row, ground-floor rooms with kitchen for shop or godown. Apply to NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE, 109, Meadows-street.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., in Liquidation. For prices of Wines and Spirits, &c., Apply to C. P. WARBURTON & Co., Military Square.

RECEIVED, per s. s. "MIRZAPORE," handsome white Immortelles, Crosses, and Wreathes.—J. T. T. BROWN & Co., Undertakers, Clare Road, Byculla.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, $549,974-10-10 Stg.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE and Co., Agents.

BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY.—Orders registered at the Fort Office, 17, Elphinstone Circle, for all sorts of conveyances, and particulars given of Horses and Ponies for sale.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

MATHERAN.—The large and new-built well-furnished BUNGALOW, "Cragie Burn," is TO BE LET for the hot season, 1886. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., near *Times of India* Office.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

"KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE."—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 53 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 51 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

MATHERAN.—Visitors to Matheran need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best. Send for Price-list.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double, Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

FOR HOME VOYAGE. Portmanteaus from Rs. 8; Overland Trunks from Rs. 18; Folding Chairs from Rs. 3-8; Gladstone Bags from Rs. 18; Strong Soiled Clothes' Bags from Rs. 1-8. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat, with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators. Rs. 25 30, and 35 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED, by a firm of European Solicitors, MANAGING CLERK, Hindu, Parsee, or Mussulman of respectable position and with business connection. Liberal salary given. Good references required. Reply stating fully qualifications and giving references to A. and M., care of this office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TEN DAYS ONLY!

FROM THE 15TH TO THE 24TH INSTANT,

GREAT

PRIVATE AUCTION SALE

With 40 per cent. reduced price.

AT THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,

NO. 1, HUMMUM STREET.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

Sale of valuable Arab Horses at Bhendy Bazaar Stable of Arab Abdool Razak Doobechal (an Insolvent) THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the abovementioned Bhendy Bazaar Stable, by order of C. A. TURNER, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of In Re Arab Abdoorrazak Doobechal, a dealer and broker of Arab Horses, now an insolvent, consisting of 7 young Arab Horses (2 white and 2 soorroung or chesnut, 1 grey or subza, 1 big grey, and 1 iron grey), also whole of the furniture in the stable, such as chairs, tables, clock, tubs, benches, grain boxes, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 14th April, 1886.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
4, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their room as follows:—

By order of Messrs. W. H. Nebell and Co., and on account of Suriff Sukoor.

1 case woollen scarves on account of Abdoolkureem Mahomedally, 7-12 13-16 8 cases hollow gilt mealon Beads, No. 0 to 18.
1 second-hand Bicycle.
1 " semi-grand piano.
40 cases best German Beer, light gravity.
10 " best claret,
1 double set of harness (second-hand).

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A lagre stock of sewing machines of all makers and system from the best manufacturers can be had at the undersigned's office.

Prices cheaper than any one in Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 14th April 1886.

JOHN AND COMPANY.
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms, the valuable blackwood and teakwood furniture of a European gentleman, such as cushion sofas, pier tables, richly carved chiffoniers, cushion chairs, glass-door cupboards in two pieces, round tables, teapoys, arm and without arm chairs, camp tables, dressing tables, writing desks, new patent iron bedsteads, travelling folding couches, baba cots, bath tub, perambulator, &c. Sundry stock such as flower vases, umbrellas, liquor sets, hanging and table lamps, English letter boxes, steam toys, perfumery, albums, accordeons, concertinas, soaps, &c.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser:—14 dozen assorted glass decanters and 12 dozen table knives.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Harmonium (by S. Rose & Co.) Price Rs. 100. 1 light 48 inches Bicycle, 1 second-hand Shigram and grey horse, 13-2, with harness complete.

JOHN & CO.
Bombay, 14th April, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also on account of the concerned.

100 packages, each containing 12 gross lemonade bottles,
AT 1-20 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built 4-seated open carriage, in good order.

1 handsome strong-built landau in good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted office brougham, in good order.

On MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder-Road, Cumbalia Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood and satinwood, French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany full-toned grand square pianoforte, by Richard Lipp & Son, very-handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex standing and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, one Jaffrabad cow with calf, giving 7 seers of milk, 2 she-goats, English cooking stove, (if not previously privately disposed of) a handsome strong English-built landau by Harrison, in first rate order, a pair of showy grey Arabs and silver-mounted harness, a handsome strong-built mail-phaeton by Wykes, the well known Calcutta builder, a handsome strong German-built brougham a set of brass-mounted harness which, with any ordinary single harness, will make a complete set of tandem harness, English-made hunting saddle by Watts, &c., &c., the property of T. W. RAWLINS, Esq.

Catalogues of books will be published, and the same will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, Persian rugs, a handsome mahogany piano concert grand by Blüthner, and (if not previously privately disposed of) handsome strong-built landau and a pair of handsome horses, &c., the property of J. WESTLAKE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 14th April, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Surat on the premises of the Gulam Baba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, the whole of the shaftings and gearing and a quantity of tiles, on account and at the risk of the first purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., the effects of the late C. B. IZON, Esq., C. S., best plated spoons and forks, fish knives and forks, fish knives in case, dessert knives and forks in case, vegetable dishes, flat dish, toast rack, salt-cellar with spoons in case, mug in case, cruet stand with cut bottle, tea service, pocket pistol, gold open-face watch by Anthony Mesure, silver watch by Favre Leuba, wines as hock and claret, flutes, wearing apparel, a large number of valuable books, &c.

Catalogues of books are published and the above is on view.

P.S.—The books will be sold at 3 p.m.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Secretariat, on the 3rd Floor, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, handsome flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome duplex table lamps, rich Brussels carpets, &c., the property of J. MONTEATH Esq., the same comprises rich plain glassware, very handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated breakfast cruet, spoons and forks, biscuit box, tea service, butter pot, reading lamp, best steel table cutlery, handsome blackwood and teak wood furniture such as a teakwood round dining table, whatnot, dumbwaiter, conversation couch, drawing-room, card, round dressing and washhand tables, drawing room easy, low, folding arm, lady's low and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, double screens, round teapoys, teakwood and iron single cots complete, chest of drawers, clothes press, small cupboard, dressing glass, book-stand, hat and umbrella stand, sofa couch, handsome flower vases, kerosine oil Duplex table lamps, rich Brussels carpet, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, copper utensils, table cloths, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF FIRST & SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 17th April, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kasara Casin to close consignments.

75 first class teak squares.
75 second " "
In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Grant-road, close to Railway Station, lately in the occupation of Mr. Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Patell, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood and inlaid household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, handsome, nearly new, light victoria with folding coach-box, Agra made table ornaments, marble flower vases, table and hanging argand lamps by Tucker and Son, a collection of choice plants and standard Poona roses in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the tent at Middle Colaba, behind the Colaba Railway Station, on the sea side, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome strong-built light victoria with a handsome strong grey horse and a set of single harness, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures, table and hanging Duplex lamps, handsome Brussels carpet, &c., the property of Captain A. C. CLARKE.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished, carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, one first-class mahogany miniature billiard table by J Roberts and Co. with balls, cues, &c., complete, one handsome English-built victoria with a bay Arab horse, real China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, real Persian and Brussels carpets, superior large size oil paintings and oleographs, Hink's Duplex table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of A J BROOKS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 14th April, 1886.

NOTICES.

NEW SEASON'S
EASTER CARDS
in every variety of style.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SALVATION ARMY, BOMBAY.
GREAT GATHERING
OF THE ARMY
AND FRIENDS TO
WELCOME
COLONEL AND MRS. TAYLOR
FROM ENGLAND
AT THE
COWASJI FRAMJI HALL,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14th.
COLONEL AND MRS. TUCKER.

Officers from various parts together with Ministers and Friends of various denominations will assist to celebrate the occasion.

A SPECIAL DETACHMENT FROM GUJARAT.
COMMENCE AT 7 P. M.
ADMISSION ONE ANNA. RESERVED SEATS EIGHT ANNAS.

NEW ZEALAND TINNED MEATS.

JUST ARRIVED AND IN PRIME CONDITION.

		Rs.	as.
BOILED BEEF	2 lb Tin each	1	0
COMPRESSED CORNED BEEF	"	1	2
Do. MUTTON	"	1	2
ROAST BEEF	"	1	2
ROAST MUTTON	"	1	2
BEEF SAUSAGES	"	1	2

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

PEARSE AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 26,000 Teakwood BRAKE BLOCKS. Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Brake Blocks," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Bombay Terminus, by 1 p. m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Forms of specification can be obtained, and templates seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th April, 1886.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 429 OF 1882.

ANPOORNABAI, widow of the late SADANAND HURRICHANDRAJI, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in house No 145, at Dadysett's Agiary Lane outside the Fort of Bombay ...Plaintiff.

vs.

NARRAYEN HURRICHUNDRAJI, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in house No. 146, at Dadysett's Agiary Lane, outside the Fort, Bombay; BENABAI, alias ANPOORNABAI, widow of CRUSHNANATH HURRYCHUNDRAJEE, Hindoo, residing in house No. 145, situate at Dadysett's Agiary Lane, outside the Fort, Bombay; CRUSTNABAI, alias LUXMIBAI, wife of BHAU MOROBA, Hindoo, residing in house No.— at Tadwady, outside the Fort, Bombay; and S KRABAI, wife of GUNPUTRAO PANDOORANG, at present residing at Nahi Pett in Poona ...Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 9th day of April 1884, it was ordered and decreed that the lands and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, namely, all that piece or parcel of GOVERNMENT LAND, with buildings thereon, situate on the southern side of Dadysett's Agiary Lane, Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, the land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of HURRYCHUND BHASKERJEE under N.—, and the buildings are assessed under Nos. 14 and 146 in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes, and bounded on the east by the house of Muthara Naiquin, on the west by the house of the late Tarra Naiquin, on the north by the public road called Dadysett's Agiary Lane, and on the south by the Cavel Street or Gaewady, should be sold by the Sheriff of Bombay by Public Auction and the proceeds thereof be dealt with pursuant to the terms of the said Decree.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of April 1886, at the hour of 4-30 p.m., the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Decree, put up for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder and without reserve, the RIGHT, TITLE and INTEREST of the said Plaintiff and of the said Defendants in the said lands and premises.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Plaintiff and Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale. The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 12th day of March 1886.

W. WORDSWORTH.
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. BALCRISHNA & BHUGWANDAS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS,
COUNTERPANES, &c.,

Imported direct from the Manufactory in a variety of handsome patterns, designed specially for INDIAN use.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Each Rs.	as.		Each Rs.	as.
5½ ft. by 5½	3	4	7 ft. by 10	8	0
5½ ft. by 7½	4	6	7 ft. by 12	9	8
6 ft. by 6	4	0	7½ ft. by 7½	6	4
6 ft. by 8	5	6	7½ ft. by 10	8	8
6½ ft. by 6½	4	14	7½ ft. by 12	10	4
6½ ft. by 9	6	12	8½ ft. by 8½	7	4
7 ft. by 7	5	8	8½ ft. by 15	13	4
7 ft. by 9	7	0	8½ ft. by 16	14	4

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each Rs.	as.		Each Rs.	as.
6 ft. by 6	3	4	7 ft. by 7	4	4
6 ft. by 8	4	6	7½ ft. by 10	6	6
6½ ft. by 10	5	14	7½ ft. by 10½	6	12

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Per doz Rs.	as.		Per doz Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20	4	8	24 in. by 24	5	8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Per doz Rs.	as.
24 in. by 24	4	12

SIDE SLIPS.

Damask patterns 24 in. wide, Re. 1 per yard.

TOWELS.

		Rs.	
34 in. by 34	per doz.	8	8
34 in. by 45	"	11	4
34 in. by 50	"	12	6
34 in. by 54	"	13	8
28 in. by 36 (Toilette)	"	6	8

COUNTERPANES.
(White)

5 ft. by 7½ ft.	each Rs.	5	8
7½ ft. by 8½ ft.	"	8	8
8½ ft. by 9 ft.	"	9	12

TOILETTE TABLE COVERS.
(White)

30 in. by 48 in.	each Rs.	2	0
30 in. by 54 in	"	2	4

SHEETING.

69 inches wide.......14 annas per yard.

SHIKAR CLOTH.
&c., &c.

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ...... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " ...... 4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay,
December 12, 1885.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

ENAMELLED IRON TABLETS.
A Vitreous Coating of Sheet Iron.)
FOR SIGNS, PLACARDS, SHOW-CARDS,
For Railway Station Advertising, &c.
Impervious to the effects of Exposure in any Climate.
Absolutely Permanent—always Bright and Effective.
Railway Station Names and Notices, Street Names
Number Plates, Labels of every Description,
Artistic and Richly Coloured, and Decorated Panels for Ceilings and Walls.

WILLING & COMPANY, Limited,
70, St. Martin's-lane, London.

MUDIE'S
SELECT LIBRARY, LONDON.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST BOOKS.
i. MUDIE'S CLEARANCE CATALOGUE OF SURPLUS BOOKS.
All in perfectly sound second-hand condition.
ii. MUDIE'S CATALOGUE OF BOOKS NEWLY AND STRONGLY BOUND.
In Half Roan, Half Persian, or Half Calf.
iii. MUDIE'S CATALOGUE OF WORKS BY POPULAR NOVELISTS & OTHERS.
In Sets, all Half Bound, for Public Institutions, &c.
iv. MUDIE'S CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN ALL SORTS OF ORNAMENTAL BINDINGS.
For Presents, Prizes, and Private Libraries.
ALL LISTS GRATIS AND POST FREE.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY,
NEW OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 31
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 16
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 36
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 20
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY......As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	" 2 8
Third do.	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	2 As. per line,

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines......Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line......" 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15 0
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7 8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3 12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Parsee C. Team, Gymkhana, 2 p.m.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, B. V. R., Esplanade 6 p.m.
Salvationist Gathering, F.C. Institute, 7 p.m.
Circus, 9 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 12th:—Augers (s); Sussex (s). Yesterday:—Inchborva (s), from Newport; Akaba (s), Moulmein; and Euphrates (s), Kurrachee.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Gelert (s), for Naples and Genoa; California (s), Liverpool; Naples (s), Havre; Kt. of St. George (s), Antwerp; Kt. of St. Patrick (s), Genoa; and Mobile (s), Busreh.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Roxburgh entered and the s. s. Gelert and s. s. Mirzapore left the dock yesterday.

The Hairy Family.—The price of admission to the exhibition of the Burmese Hairy Family has been reduced to one rupee for the remainder of the week.

A Correction.—In regard to the motions to come on before the University Senate to-morrow, of which notice has been given, we find that the proposition of Mr. M. H. Starling is an amendment to the motion of which notice has been given by Drs. Lyon and Langley, and is as follows:—"That the Senate has no power to declare whether the election of Syndics in Medicine be valid or not."

A Child Robbed of an Ornament.—Koondajee Pandoo, living at the old Mazagon Police office, reported on Monday that some person had stolen from off the waist of his son a silver chain, valued Rs. 20, while the child was lying asleep in his room. A man named Cassiba was suspected, who had since absconded, and was subsequently arrested at Callian with the stolen property in his possession.

Tansa Water Works Scheme.—The report in a London paper on this subject is incorrect, as the estimated quantity of cast-iron pipes required is 50,000 tons and not 5,000. The contractors, Messrs. McFarlane, Strang and Co., have recently completed an order for 20,000 tons of pipes for Sydney, and are also engaged upon other important works of this kind. Their agents are Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co., of 18, Esplanade Road.

Music at the Esplanade.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand at 6 o'clock this evening:—

Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela.
Valse	The Mikado	Bucoalossi.
Selection	Le Prophete	Meyerbeer.
Quadrille	New Promenade	C. Coote.
Mazurka	Love's Greeting.	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Suicide.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of Dattatria Luximon Lele, aged 22 years, who was found lying dead in his room at 11 o'clock on Monday night. A paper was found nailed on to the wall of his room, on which was written that he had taken a poisonous dose of opium, owing to the unfaithfulness of a woman. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by opium, which he voluntarily administered to himself, was recorded,

Causing Mischief by Fire and Theft.—Sewram Gunnoo and Mahadeo Babajee, the former a servant to a shop-keeper at Girgaum, named Cursetjee Cowasjee, a dealer in groceries and Europe goods, &c., were yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, accused No. 1 with causing mischief by fire and theft of Rs. 30 in currency notes and cash, the property of his master, and accused No. 2 with aiding and abetting No. 1 in the commission of the said offence. Accused No. 1. in conjunction with No. 2, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, broke open the cash box and extracted the money that was in it, Rs. 30, and concealed the same under ground in a neighbouring compound. Then procuring some kerosine oil they poured it into the wooden cash box, set fire to it and absconded. The smoke attracted the notice of a policeman on duty at that locality, who at once aroused the shop-keeper, entered the premises and soon extinguished the fire. The accused were subsequently arrested, and the missing money was recovered from the place where they had concealed it. The case stands adjourned for further hearing, and the two prisoners were remanded to jail.

Rival Liquor Shop-keepers.—At the Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, Luximon Tookaram, a liquor shop-keeper, charged Mahadoo Keshoo and Pandoo Soorkaji, who are also liquor shop-keepers, with criminal intimidation. Mr. Davur appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Burder and Mr. Brown, for the accused. In an information the complainant alleged that the accused had been, in August last year, convicted, fined and bound over for assaulting him, and since that time they had harrassed him in various ways. In February, he had filed a suit against the accused, and while he was leaving the Court, they made use of abusive language and threatened to kill him. The next night, accompanied by others, they went to his house and used abusive and threatening language, at the same time beating his door and frightening his father and family. He was very much afraid and dared not go out after dark. The members of his family were called besides two other witnesses, who corroborated his story. In defence an *alibi* was attempted to be proved for each accused. The first, several of his family swore, was ill at the time; and on behalf of the second accused, other persons testified to having met him at Aligarh. His Worship convicted the accused and refused to listen to Mr. Burder's application to send the case to the Sessions, as it was perfectly in his jurisdiction. He sentenced them to two days' imprisonment, and to forfeit the bonds of Rs. 500 each they had signed to keep the peace with complainant.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce Report.—We are in receipt of the Report (in book form) of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1884 85, and again notice the fund of information on numerous commercial matters which it embraces. The report is well printed and strongly bound, and is the outturn of our contemporary, the *Bombay Gazette* steam press. The variety of subjects treated of, is immense, ranging from Railway extension in India down to quotations of exchange, discount, Government securities, freight and the prices of the principal articles of import and export during the year of which it is the record.—*Pioneer*.

CRICKET.

The Parsee Cricket Team that is going to England will play another game on the Gymkhana ground this afternoon at 2 o'clock. They will be happy to meet any European gentlemen in today's game.

ROWING.

Owing to the intervention of the Easter holidays, the Gymkhana Scratch Races will not now be held until the 3rd and 4th proximo.

The following is the result of the drawing for crews:—

FOURS.

F. Ward. H. A. Payne. W. M. Macdonald.
C. Gray. H. R. Pease. H. C. Burder.
H. Symon. J. M. Ryrie. R. Gilbert.
(Strokes) A. Arthur, J. P. Russell, and C. W. Chitty

DOUBLE SCULLS.

H. A. Payne. W. Kirk. H. A. Street. F. Ward.
A. Arthur. L. P. Russell. C. W. Chitty. C. Gray

SINGLE SCULLS.

W. Kirk. H. R. Pease.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, 14th April, 1886.

8-30 p.m.—Exposition of Events of Holy Week. Subject—The Judgment of the World.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. City of Khios, in the Prince's Dock, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 10th April, as compared with the statement of the 27th March:—

Liabilities.	March 27. Rs.	April 10. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	40,01,561	46,70,670
do. do. at Branches	30,15,803	19,99,184
Other Deposits	2,08,90,034	1,92,57,846
Post Bills	11,908	11,708
Cash Credits undrawn	3,83,303	3,62,000
	4,08,35,611	3,88,04,408
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	31,31,893	29,89, 33
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	21,16,693	20,43,588
Loans, on Security of do	21,21,720	33,02,810
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,803	3,283
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,56,22,715	1,65,52,853
Stamps	29,080	29,243
Dead Stock Rs. 5,76,930		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,65,000	3,11,926	3,11,930
Bullion	9,139	9,139
Cash Balances with Correspondence	12 12,042	11,62,079
Cash and Currency Notes	1,59,73,795	1,23,97,480
	4,08,35,611	388,01,408

TEAS.—The best are those of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Gold Medal), and they take the highest place at the Calcutta Tea Sales. Samples, one ounce each, of four kinds of Choicest Teas sent to any part of India for 8 as., postage paid.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY APPEALS.

The hearing of the appeal and cross-appeal in the suit instituted by Jugmohundas Munguldas against his father, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, was resumed at the Bombay High Court yesterday, before Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Bayley. The Hon. F. L. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Farran, Mr. Macpherson and the Hon. K. T. Telang, for the defendant, Sir Munguldas. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, is engaged to represented the second and third defendants on the question of costs.

The Advocate-General, in continuing his arguments on behalf of the plaintiff, began by citing a case mentioned in the 6th Weakly Reporter, which was referred to with high approval by Mr West as giving a correct exposition of the doctrine of the Metakshara. It was laid down in that case that the nature of ancestral property was not affected by partition. The learned counsel reserved his arguments on the question of costs till Mr. Lang, who represented the second and third defendants, appeared. With the exception of the points he had already submitted to the Court, he entirely supported Mr. Justice Scott's judgment. The first question was whether there was any distinction made between ancestral moveable and immoveable property. It was clear that the Privy Council had held that the father had no power to alienate ancestral property, whether moveable or immoveable. It was also clear that the son had a right in his father's lifetime to the partition of ancestral immoveable property, and the Advocate-General thought it was also clear that there was a strong expression of opinion that that the son was entitled to a partition of ancestral moveables. The question of moveables and immoveables being on the same footing was summarized in paragraph 291 of Mr. Mayne's work, from which it appeared that ancestral moveable property had all the qualities of ancestral immoveable, and that the father was as incompetent to alienate the one as the other, except for the special and limited purposes which certain texts of law allowed. The learned counsel referred to a case in 12 Moore's Indian Appeals, page 38, and said that the inference which could be drawn from it was very strong that the Privy Council considered that the Hindu father could not alienate against his male descendants property which was ancestral in his hands, whether moveable or immoveable. If it were in the power of the father to dispose o ancestral moveables, then, of course, the whole discussion, as to whether that property was ancestral or self-acquired would be entirely beside the mark. In West and Buhler's Digest no distinction was suggested between the two kinds of property.

The Chief Justice observed there appeared to be nothing in the texts to suggest a distinction between ancestral moveable and ancestral immoveable property.

The Advocate-General said that no distinction was suggested except that power was given to make certain limited gifts of moveables for certain purposes prescribed by the texts.

The Chief Justice: Yes, for example, gifts of affection.

The Advocate-General: Or limited gifts for pious purposes. No distinction, the learned counsel said, was suggested in West and Buhler. It was curious that Mr. West thought that the Bombay High Court had departed from the true law, that the father had no right to dispose of ancestral moveables. The Advocate-General thought the authorities he had cited must establish that point to their Lordships' complete satisfaction. Many of these authorities were also authorities on the question of the son's right to demand a partition of ancestral moveables. It was, no doubt, conceivable that although the father could not alienate ancestral moveable property from his son, the son must wait till his death for a partition of such property. There was, however, no authority whatever to support thisview, with the only exception of the case reported in 1st Bombay High Court, Appendix, page 76 But that case was no longer regarded as an authority, as it was founded on the belief, which had since been swept away, that the father had absolute power over ancestral moveables. Against this case, there was the authority of the leading text writers, Mr. Mayne and Mr. Justice West and Dr. Buhler, and there was also a long series of cases in the plaintiff's favour. The grounds on which the Bombay decision had been based were entirely destroyed by all the subsequent decisions, including those of the Privy Council. The premises having no longer been admitted the deduction from those premises fell to the ground.

The Chief Justice observed that opinion had no doubt gradually changed as to the character of ancestral moveable and immoveable property.

The Advocate-General replied that such had been the case, a great deal having been done in the matter by the extremely able way in which Hindu law had been expounded by text writers like Mr. Mayne and Mr. West and Dr. Buhler. He (Mr. Latham) would ask their Lordships to hold not merely that the father had no right to dispose of ancestral moveable property to his sons, but also that the son had a right to demand a partition of ancestral moveable as well as ancestral immoveable property. On both these points he was glad to say he had the judgment of Mr. Justice Scott in his favour. The next point was the claim that the property of Manordas Roopjee was acquired by litigation.

Mr. Farran: We do not contend that Manordas's property was acquired by litigation. We simply say that Ramdas's property was so acquired.

The Advocate-General said that litigation with regard to both these properties was not instituted by Sir Munguldas, though he was no doubt the person who benefited by it. As to Ramdas's property, the vast amount of the expense of the litigation was borne, not by Sir Munguldas, but by his father, Nathoobhoy, and after his death by his executors. The suit was filed at the time Sir Munguldas was an infant in arms. What had happened was that a Bill was filed in 1832 by Ramcooverbai, the widow of Ramdas, and his son, Nathoobhoy. There were two sets of litigation, and they both seemed to have been instituted simultaneously. The original decree was given in 1835, and the first decree of the Privy Council in 1841, before the death of Nathoobhoy.

The Chief Justice supposed the final decree was passed in 1847.

The Advocate-General replied that an order was made in 1847, and a further decree of the Privy Council was passed in 1852. During all this time the litigation was entirely conducted, first by Nathoobhoy, and after his death, in 1843, by his excecutors. The benefit resulting from the litigation was not at all due to Sir Munguldas, and it was not asserted that Sir Munguldas had spent a single rupee of his own for the prosecution of the legal proceedings. The expense was defrayed from the money belonging to Ramdas and Nathoobhoy. After quoting Dr. Jolly, who stated that the question regarding one's right to ancestral property lost and recovered by one of the coparceners was now entirely divested of practical importance. Mr. Latham submitted that this was not at all a case of recovery within the meaning of the text. Sir Munguldas was not the person who had recovered the property, and it was not recovered without recourse to the family estate. These were among the reasons which sufficiently disposed of the contention on the other side that by litigation the ancestral property, if it was ancestral, had become self-acquired in the hands of Sir Munguldas. On the question whether the accretions to the ancestral estate before the birth of the son belonged to the father as self-acquired property, the learned counsel referred to section 248 of Mayne's book, which stated that property was not the less ancestral because it was a separate or self-acquired property of the ancestor from whom it came. When it had once made a descent, its origin was immaterial, and all the savings and profits made out of the ancestral property followed its character. Mr. Mayne had cited several cases in point, and had dealt with the question as being one beyond controversy. It was clear that after the birth of a son, whatever accretions that were made to ancestral property partook of the nature of that property. Nay, the Hindu texts went so far as to extend this doctrine even to the case of sons yet unborn. In the case given in 8 Weekly Reporter, page 415, Mr. Justice Jackson said in his judgment that the son was entitled to the ancestral property along with all accretions from the moment of his birth or adoption. Again, in the case reported in 13 Moore's Indian Appeals, page 542, it was laid down that all acquisitions made out of the ancestral estate formed part of that estate. The contrary opinion was, indeed, given by Mr. Justice Mitter in the case reported in 8 Indian Law Reports, Calcutta, page 131. But that was merely an expression of opinion, as two judges had differed on the point. Mr Latham contended that as the son's right to all ancestral property accured immediately on his birth, so his right to all the various accretions to it dated from the same period. He would go further and say that the son had a right to these accretions, even if there were a declaration that the father had specially reserved them for himself. The plaintiff had every reason to suppose that in the present case large additions had been made to the ancestral property, both before and after the birth of the sons, and Mr. Latham said that if he could bring the Court to support his view of the case, he would ask for an adequate increase in the monthly allowance of Rs 300 at present made to the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Bayley said that was by no means a starvation allowance.

The Advocate-General replied that it all depended upon the way in which one was brought up. When the Court had given its decision on the principles involved in the case, he trusted that it would grant an allowance to the plaintiff proportionate to his share in the property. In conclusion, the learned counsel asked their Lordships to confirm Mr. Scott's decree on all the points except that regarding the character of self-acquired property devised by a father to his son. On this point both the text books and the various decisions of all the three High Courts were in his favour, and therefore he asked the Court to reverse Mr. Scott's decision and hold that such property was ancestral in the hands of the son.

Mr. Jardine said he would briefly touch upon one important point in the appeal, which related to the nature of ancestral property. On this point the contention on the other side was that by litigation the ancestral property, if it be ancestral, had become self-acquired in the hands of Sir Munguldas; and that a property was not ancestral unless it were derived from the ancestor by descent. Ancestral property was property derived from an ancestor as ancestral property, and the contention of the defendant that the property not having come to him in the ordinary way was self-acquired in his hands, was opposed to the whole spirit of the Metakshara and the Maiyuka. Was it at all likely that the father of Sir Munguldas in making the will had any mind to alter the descent? They had judgments of eight judges of the different High Courts of India to support the proposition that property devised by a father to his son was in the hands of that son ancestral property.

Mr. Farran then commenced his address on behalf of the defendant. He said the case was important as regarded the parties to this suit, and was of far greater importance as regarded the general Hindu community in Bombay. He did not conceal from himself that the point involved in the case was one of moiety, but he said that when the texts of the Metakshara, the Maiyuka and other authorities were considered, their Lordships would see that the case was not one of real difficulty. He thought the reversal of Mr. Justice Scott's judgment on the point argued before their Lordships on the other side would upset a deeply-rooted feeling amongst the Hindus in Bombay that the testator, by giving his self-acquired property by will to his son, conferred in the son the same interest that he himself had possessed in the property. He believed the feeling among the Hindus in this city was that by making a will dealing with self-acquired property they placed themselves, more or less, in the position of Englishmen, that they had ample power to dispose of their self-acquired property, and had equal moral power to confer that property on their sons without giving their grandsons an immediate interest in it.

Mr. Justice Bayley: If this feeling were opposed to the Hindu law, then your argument would be of a somewhat sentimental character.

Mr. Farran trusted their Lordships would see that so far from that being opposed to the Hindu law, it was exactly in accordance with it. Self-acquired property was property which a Hindu testator thought he had the power of dealing with as it seemed to him best. But if the contention of his learned friend were established it would turn out that the Hindu testator had no power to deal with self-acquired property, as he pleased. If the Advocate General's contention were correct, and a father who wished to leave his property to his grandson, in place of an improvident and worthless son, would not be able to do so; because the property by passing into the hands of the grandson would at once become ancestral property, and as such the child's father would have a right to demand partition. It therefore appeared that if his learned friend's proposition, which was entirely a novel one, were upheld, the worthless and improvident son would be able to give the go-by to the will of his father. It was now a well established rule in that Court that a man might deal as he pleased with self-acquired property.

Mr. Justice Bayley: Do you mean to say whether moveable or immoveable?

Mr Farran: Yes. The propositions which he sought to establish were these. First, in respect of self-acquired property, both moveable and immoveable, the father had absolute power, and that the son had no enforceable interest in it. Secondly, the property given by a father to his son ranked as self-acquired property in the son's hands, and the sons of that son took no enforceable interest in such property. Thirdly, a bequest by will affected a property passing under it from father to son exactly in the same way as a gift. If he established these three propositions,—and he submitted that he would have very little difficulty in establishing them to the satisfaction of the Court—then the decision of the learned judge regarding them would be held as correct. When Vishneshwar wrote about the 11th century, there was a well drawn distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property. The author of the Metakshara had to take this fact into account when dealing with the ancient texts. At that time, however, self-acquired property could not have been of very much importance, for the reason that wills were then unknown and that as soon as property had made one descent, it ceased to be self-acquired and became ancestral. A Hindu father could deal as he pleased in his lifetime with the property which he himself had acquired without the help of his patrimony, or had inherited from collaterals. But if he did not do so, then it passed to his next heirs and ceased to be self-acquired. Since the old days, the tenor of the decisions had been to give the father greater and greater power to deal with self-acquired property, and on the other hand, to accentuate the right of the son to ancestral property. He would not quarrel with the construction placed by his learned friend on the first section of the first chapter of the Metakshara; but would admit that the sons acquired an interest by birth in all their father's property. But in respect of ancestral property it was an enforceable right, and in the case of self-acquired property, it was a theoretical right—a right which the Courts would not enforce. The Courts, as a matter of fact, had never enforced against an unwilling father the rights given by the second section of the first chapter of the Metakshara, so far as that section dealt with self-acquired property. The Courts had never enforced the right of the son, even when the father became addicted to vices.

Mr. Farran will continue his address when the Court re-assembles on Thursday.

GAMBLING AWAY OTHER PEOPLES MONEY.

The following case was heard before Mr. Justice Scott and a common jury at the Criminal Session yesterday:—

Ambalal Haribhai and Nichabhai Raghoonath were charged with having, on the 5th January last, committed criminal breach of trust in respect of currency notes for Rs. 2,000 and 25 guineas, the property of Kesrichund Nathoobhai, and with having abetted each other in the commission of the offence. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the prosecution; and the Hon. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, said that the first prisoner was a cultivator and police patel of Uteri, a village near Bulsar, and the second prisoner was a *vyad* and collector of outstandings, and resided in the same village. On the 3rd January last, the two prisoners came to Bombay, saying they had come to obtain a certain contract, and put up at Bhovwadda in the house of the prosecutor, Kesrichund Nathoobhoy, a shroff. They gave him Rs. 960 in currency notes and cash to keep for them. On the 4th January, they expressed their intention to return to Bulsar on the following day. The prosecutor had received instructions from Bhanabhai Nahanchund, a constituent at Bulsar, to send him currency notes for Rs. 2,000 and 25 guineas; and the prisoners having asked the prosecutor if they could do anything for him, as they were about to leave Bombay, were entrusted with the notes and the guineas in order that they might be delivered to Bhanabhai at Bulsar. This was at 12 o'clock noon on the 5th January. They said they could leave from the Grant Road station at 1-53 p.m., but as a matter of fact they left by the mail train about 7-30 p.m. that day. It appears that they got out at Dahanu station about 1-30 a.m., and sat on a bench. They said nothing whilst the mail-train was at the station; but immediately it had left, they said, in answer to a policeman, that they had been robbed of Rs. 2,960 and 25 guineas. The first prisoner stated that while he was asleep in the train, a bundle containing the money was taken from under his head by one of three Mahomedans who had got in at Bassein Road station and got out at the Dahanu station. The police sent telegrams to stations in the north and south side of Dahanu, and traced the three men who had got out at that station. They were, however, Hindoos, and not Mahomedans; and on their being confronted with the prisoners, the latter said they were not the men whom they suspected to have taken away the moneys. After further inquiries had been made, the police came to the conclusion that the story told by the prisoners was entirely false; and they were arrested on a charge of criminal breach of trust. It was difficult for the prosecution to say what had become of the money; but they had been able to find out that the prisoners, or one of them at any rate, had come to Bombay for the purpose of gambling. The people to whose houses they had gone for this purpose would be called as witnesses; but they were of course very reluctant to make a full disclosure of all the circumstances. They would say that the prisoners had lost at their houses Rs. 200 or Rs. 300. The theory of the prosecution was that they had gambled with the whole of the prosecutor's money and lost it. Their conduct in not reporting the alleged loss whilst the train was at the Damaun and Dahanu stations was extremely suspicious.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution. On the morning of the 6th January, the police took down the statements of the prisoners. The same day the prosecutor went to Dahanu station, where he found the second prisoner, who came with him to Bombay. The first prisoner left for some place north of Dahanu station. When in Bombay, the second prisoner took the police and the prosecutor to a house in Khetwady and other places, where he had been gambling.

Mr. Budroodin, in addressing the jury for the prisoners, said the question for them to consider was whether the prisoners lost the money entrusted to them by the prosecutor in the way described by them, or whether they gambled with it. Two persons had been called to say that one of the prisoners was seen in a gambling-place, but the evidence was unsatisfactory and insufficient to show that the prisoners had been gambling with the prosecutor's money; and the learned counsel therefore asked the jury to infer that the money was really lost in the railway carriage as stated by the prisoners. It was not a story concocted by them after the event. It was a story told by them at the railway station as soon as they discovered the loss of the money, and uniformly repeated by them at every place they were subsequently questioned regarding the money. One of the witnesses stated that, when he saw them at the railway station, they appeared to be much distressed in mind about the loss of the money, which included Rs. 960 of their own money. It was true the three persons who had got out of the train at Dahanu were Hindus and not Mahomedans as alleged by the persons; but it was quite possible, said the learned counsel, that the police had got hold of the wrong parties, and that the real thief or thieves might have, instead of getting out at the railway station, transferred themselves from one carriage to another, and so have effected their escape. If the prisoners' story was false, it was very likely that the money would have been traced; and the inability of the police to trace it showed that their statements were true.

His Lordship having summed up, the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners by a majority of seven against two. His Lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoners that he quite agreed with the majority of the jury in disbelieving the story they had set up. They misappropriated the money with which they had been entrusted by the prosecutor. They were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years each.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

FATHERS IN FICTION AND FACT.

Viscount Hinton's recent escapades and his conviction on a charge of fraudulent conspiracy has given rise to some discussion as to his legitimacy. The conviction and sentence of twelve months' imprisonment were followed by a letter from Lord Poulett to the newspapers explaining how, although not why, the estates which the peer enjoys have been so settled that they cannot descend to the prisoner. This letter has called forth the following remarks from the *World*:—

Lord Poulett describes Lord Hinton as "the person calling himself Viscount Hinton" in precisely the same spirit in which Mr. Montagu Williams, in his opening speech for the prosecution against him, referred to him as "Hinton," and affirmed that Lord Poulett did not believe that he was his son. In truth, however, there is no doubt that Lord Hinton was born six months after the marriage of his mother to Lord Poulett, and therefore he is in the eyes of the law to all intents and purposes legitimate. At least two of the present heirsapparent to historic earldoms were born still sooner after the celebration of matrimony between their parents than Lord Hinton, and he and they have as perfect a legal right to the courtesy titles which they bear as the eldest sons of any dukes, marquises, or earls in the United Kingdom. In the words of that great judge Lord Ellenborough, "the marriage of the parties is the criterion adopted by the law in cases of ante-nuptial generation for ascertaining the actual parentage of the child." The marriage is accepted by the law as a solemn recognition or acknowledgment by the husband that the child is his, and he is not permitted to disavow or repudiate it afterwards. When, therefore, Mr. Montagu Williams took upon himself to inform the jury by whom Lord Hinton was being tried that Lord Poulett did not admit that the prisoner was his son, he was affirming not merely what he did not establish in evidence, but what he must have known he could not establish in evidence. How far Lord Hinton was prejudiced by this wholly gratuitous statement of counsel it is of course impossible to say. But that the jury were not uninfluenced by it the questions which some of them put to the Judge sufficiently testify. And when the Common Serjeant informed them that it would be for the House of Lords to determine whether Lord Hinton is or is not entitled to the earldom, to which he is now the heir-apparent, on the death of Lord Poulett, he made matters rather worse than better. It is only on reference from the Crown that the House of Lords will be enabled to consider the question at all, and no reference will be made to it unless the Law Officers of the Crown are satisfied that Lord Hinton's legal rights are doubtful. It is on their report alone that the case can come before the House of Lords for investigation by its Committee for Privileges; and Sir William Charley's answer to the jury implied that their report would be so far adverse to Lord Hinton as to necessitate such an inquiry, although nothing whatever had been produced before him by way of proof to support or justify such a conclusion. We neither say nor insinuate that Lord Hinton has been wrongfully convicted. But if the accounts of his trial contained in the newspapers are accurate, it seems to have been conducted with an amount of license which is certainly unusual in criminal prosecutions at the present day.

Independently of its bearing on the administration of justice at the Old Bailey, the case of Lord Hinton has a wider and more permanent application. Within the last few years a number of wiseacres have started what is commonly known as the doctrine of "hereditary genius," and have attempted to demonstrate it by tracing the transmission of particular intellectual or moral qualities through successive generations of different families of more or less distinction. Regarded as a mere physiological fact, it is indisputable that children inherit their brains and the rest of their nervous systems from their parents, and with them the mental and other peculiarities with which they are connected. But, as Sir Peter Teazle say we live in "a damned wicked world," and it too frequently happens that the parentage even of very eminent personages is doubtful, or even a good deal more than doubtful. If, therefore, the doctrine of "hereditary genius" is ever to be placed on a basis approaching to anything that can be termed scientific, it must be reared on a foundation altogether different from that provided by the heralds and genealogists. In order to secure the right succession to the Crown, at least one officer of State is always in attendance at the accouchement of our Queens and Princesses, as Mr. Childers was the other day at that of the Duchess of Connaught. And it is not requisite to read the "great Douglas Cause" in order to be aware that the importation of an absolutely supposititious child into and illustrious pedigree is not an altogether unheard-of event in family history. But even when maternal descent is unquestionable, paternal descent is often a little difficult to ascertain, and when one finds a grave philosophic investigator like Mr. Douglas Galton accepting the time-honoured maxim of the lawyers, *paterest quem nuptiæ demonstrant*, as unhesitatingly as Sir Bernard Burke is bound to do, it is difficult to resist a smile at his guileless simplicity. When Gulliver visited the magic island of Glubbdubdrib, he much desired to see the ancestors of certain Royal and noble houses. But his "disappointment was grievous and unexpected." For he saw among the progenitors of "one royal family, two fiddlers three spruce courtiers, and an Italian prelate;", and of another, "a barber, an abbot, and a couple of cardinals." He had "too great a veneration for crowned heads to dwell any longer on so nice a subject." But it was "not without pleasure" that he was "able to trace the particular features by which certain noble families are distinguished up to their originals," although he could not wonder at the result, when he discovered such an "interruption of lineages by pages, lackeys, valets, coachmen, gamesters, fiddlers, players, captains, and pickpockets." It is not for want of material, but of space, that we refrain from illustrating the lesson which Swift enforces in the experience of his imaginary hero. We may, however, for the sake of example, commend to the notice of the professors and students of "hereditary genius" a passage in the last instalment of the *Greville Memoirs*, which seems to have escaped the reviewers. Speaking of Lord Melbourne, the Prime Minister. Mr. Greville remarks that "he was certainly a very singular man, resembling in character and manner, as he did remarkably in feature, his father, the late Lord Egremont." Mr. Reeve, the editor of the *Memoirs*, adds a note, to say that "this sounds strange; but it was believed by those who were acquainted with the *chronique scandaleuse* of a former generation in the last century that William Lamb and Lady Cowper, afterwards Lady Palmerston, were not the children of their putative father, the Lord Melbourne of that day, but of Lord Egremont, who never married, but had a numerous illegitimate offspring." Supposing that this scandal was true—and Lord Melbourne himself is reported to have credited it—and supposing further that by some odd accident Lady Palmerston had during her first marriage borne a son who was not Lord Cowper's—during her second marriage she had no issue—he would be in the singular position of being represented in the peerages, and consequently in the lists of the "hereditary genius" mongers, as the son of one and the grandson of another person to whom he had no real relationship whatever. Both the paternal and maternal ancestry conventionally assigned to him would have been fictitious either in the first or in the second degree. Uncle Toby was astonished when Kysarcius the civilian informed him that the Duchess of Suffolk was not of kin to her son; and almost equally surprising facts will, we venture to say, reveal themselves to Mr. Douglas Galton, if for the future he pursues his researches with proper care and circumspection.

KISSING AN AUSTRIAN PRINCESS.

Did he kiss the Princess, or did he not? is the important question that has been agitating German society lately. The Vienna *New Free Press* says "no;" but the Baden-Baden journals, which may be supposed to contain the report of eye-witnesses, say "yes." On the other hand, the *New Free Press* may draw its information from the lady herself, and she surely should know. Let us explain. During the Carnival, the Empress of Austria, who has been staying at Baden, was walking in the Lichtenthaler Allee, accompanied by her daughter, the Archduchess Valeria, and her sister, the Countess Irani, with her daughter, the Princess Maria Theresa of Bourbon. The party were walking two and two, the young Princess in front, and the Empress and her sister behind. A Carnival procession came past, and the Royal visitors stopped to look at it. Suddenly from the ranks of the procession a youth dressed like a circus clown darted forward, rushed among the spectators, threw his arms round the Princess Maria, and appeared at least to kiss her. Before the young lady had recovered from her surprise and indignation, the man had regained his place in the procession, and the Empress laughed the whole affair off as a seasonable joke. The clown, however, got himself arrested later on for some other boisterous prank. He was taken before the magistrate, and recognised as a journeyman baker; but as it appeared that he had no idea of the rank of the ladies he had treated so lightly, he was dismissed with a reprimand and a caution.—*World.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 12th April, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·783
Temperature of the Air	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·6
Dew Point	71·4
Relative humidity of Air	·697
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0·4
Maximum emperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	75·3
General Directions of Wind*	WNW, NNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	287

* From midnight to midnight.

CANADA AS A HOME FOR ANGLO-INDIA.

A Canadian correspondent who writes under the signature of "Bombay" sends an interesting letter to a home paper in which he descants on the advantages of Manitoba and the north-west of Canada as a home for retired Anglo-Indians and their sons and daughters. He says:—

I meet so many people in this far-away land who are more or less connected with India and the Far East that I think a few lines about Canada may interest many Anglo-Indians who are anxious as to where they will settle when they retire, or have the still greater anxiety of what they can do for their sons and daughters. A railway now runs right across "The Great Lone Land," from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Not only is this line opened, but the country is being made accessible in every direction, by branch lines that are being thrown out like so many veins from the main artery of the transcontinental line. In the near future, too, the Hudson's Bay railway route is expected to be taken in hand. A railway here is not the serious undertaking that it is in India. There are no monsoon or other floods, and no white ants; no streams, with shifting bottoms, or the many other serious drawbacks that the engineer has to contend against in the tropics. This part of Canada has a very moderate and easy rainfall, and no great falls of snow. It is very seldom that the snow-plough has to work. I have travelled hundreds of miles during this winter, and have never been detained by snow or anything else.

There is a free independence about life in this "Great Lone Land" which many in Great Britain and India may well envy. No need to make any "kutput." All can, and do, assert a free, manly independence. I know no part of the world where "give me neither property nor riches" so aptly applies. There are no rich people, nor are there any afflicted with poverty: all have, and can always have, plenty, and be free of the many weary anxieties of older countries. Unless people are actually wealthy (and I mean this in quite a large sense), I should say to all—"Emigrate to Manitoba," especially people with families. I make, however, one exception: no doctor should come—that is, to practise his profession, for it is literally impossible to find a country so healthy as this. A few days ago a neighbour told me that he and his family, who have been here for about eight years, have never once needed a doctor. We certainly never need one. We all have excellent health; and both my wife and I have spent our best years in the tropics, and have had our full share of fever, ague, and other tropical "blessings." In England my wife was never to call really well, and I often ailed: here we could not enjoy better health, and I find it the same with all.

Many have a dread of the winters. I know nothing to which you can more aptly apply the saying "Familiarity breeds contempt." We consider them really enjoyable and very much more so than the winters in England—the air is so dry, crisp, and bracing; no fogs, mud, or slush. You get trying days at times, not many, but nothing like the weather of Europe; and you keep dry, snug, and warm (and they are very quickly over) in your houses.

There are great attractions to all who are fond of shooting. Around where I am writing are deer of several kinds, bears, wolves, foxes, mink, beaver, skunk, otter, badger, duck and teal of many kinds, geese, turkeys, prairie chickens, snipe, plover, rabbits, &c. Fish, too, are plentiful in the many lakes and lakelets that stud the country. My next neighbour caught upwards of seventy in less than two hours lately, in a small lake near here—and all these fine useful fish for the table, hardly any weighing less than five pounds.

I commenced this by saying I had met many out here connected with India. Most of them are young men, principally sons of Indian Government servants. Some of these are doing very well, and are fine, manly, independent young fellows that their friends may well be proud of, destined probably to be remembered in future Canadian history as pioneers of some of the best families of the now new country. Others, again, and sadly too many of them are great failures; and the reason they are so is distinctly traceable to mistakes in sending them out here. It is not within the province of a hasty sketch like this to point out what these mistakes are: and it is difficult to show in this way what a number of difficulties even the best-conducted and able young fellows have to contend with when they come away, almost from school, to this far-off land and have to contend with much that they should not, at first be burdened with. There are very many sad instances where what might have turned out fine successful men have descended lower and lower, until they have now become irretrievable wrecks. Only a few days since I saw a young man carried out of an hotel like a log of wood and pitched into a waggon to be carried to his house Hearing his name was one familiar to me, I inquired further and found him to be the son of a distinguished general officer whom I knew years ago in the Punjab. He has not been in Manitoba a year, and has already got through what in a new country is looked on as a fortune. I might multiply this case by dozens. The fault, however, lies with the parents and guardians, who pursue so wrong a course in the way they start such youngsters in life. They should first be placed with people in this country who can be depended upon, and after they have had training and experience (a year or two is quite sufficient) they can then start for themselves, or their parents or guardians can by that time get out here to see after their being placed on land of their own.

GOING TO AMERICA FOR A DIVORCE.

A somewhat singular case has come before Mr. Justice Butt, in the Divorce Court, in the form of a suit by a Mrs. Elmhirst, for a judicial separation on the ground of her husband's adultery with a young lady of the name of Helen Livingstone. The husband answered denying the charge, and alleged that his wife left him of her own free will, and that he had obtained a divorce from his wife from the district court of the United States in the district in which he was domiciled. The parties were married in 1873, at which time the respondent was a captain in the 9th Regiment of Foot. After the marriage they resided at Ryde and other places, where the respondent's regiment was stationed. In 1878 the respondent got a staff appointment in a Lincolnshire volunteer regiment, and he removed with his wife to a place called The Cottage, at Rotherfield, in Lincolnshire. The respondent was fond of hunting, and joined the hunt there. A family of the name of Livingstone lived near to them, and the petitioner and her husband became very intimate with them. They visited at each others' houses. In November, 1883, Miss Livingstone was on a visit to the petitioner and her husband at The Cottage, and one of the servants having stated to the petitioner that she saw the respondent in Miss Livingstone's bedroom in his dressing-gown, the petitioner spoke to her husband on the subject. He denied the charge, and dismissed the girl from his service. Some time after they visited the petitioner's parents at Kensington House-gardens. The petitioner was taken ill there, and the respondent returned to Lincolnshire without her. After he did so he had a severe accident in the hunting field. He was taken to the house of the Livingstones,' and the petitioner hearing that he was there, went and visited him. Finding that he was being attended by Miss Helen Livingstone, her previous jealousy was aroused afresh, and she refused to remain with her husband. After that letters passed between them. in which the petitioner stated that if he gave up Miss Livingstone she was ready to come back; but the respondent stated that she had left of her own accord, that the charge made against him was false, and that he intended to sue for a divorce. In 1884 the respondent left this country and went to America where he took up his residence in the territory of Montana, which borders on the Canadian line of frontier. Soon after he did so he was joined by Miss Helen Livingstone, with whom he was alleged to have cohabited, and from the courts of that territory he now alleged that he had obtained a divorce from his wife, the petitioner. In November of last year the respondent appeared to have visited this country with Miss Livingstone, and lived with her for a month as his wife. On the conclusion of the petitioner's case, Mr. Bayford submitted that the American divorce prevented the wife from obtaining a decree. Mr. Justice Butt stated that he was not disposed to look favourably on the defence set up. He believed that in 1883 adultery was committed between the respondent and Miss Livingstone and that there had been so since was proved beyond doubt. He therefore came to the conclusion that the respondent had never obtained an American domicile He pronounced a decree of judicial separation as asked by the wife. with costs.

LADY DUELLISTS.

Mdme. Astie de Valsayre has, according to the *Paris*, just fought a duel with an American lady, Miss Shelby, on the ever memorable field of Waterloo. The dispute arose out of a discussion on the relative merits of French and American female doctors, which waxed so warm that Madame Astie de Valsayre threw her glove at Miss Shelby's face. The preliminaries of a hostile encounter were forthwith arranged. Swords were the weapons selected, and in the second pass Miss Shelby was slightly touched in the arm. The seconds, described by the paper quoted as "four correct Yankees," declared that everything had gone off in the most satisfactory fashion, and the honour of France was avenged. Henceforth, or till further notice, it must be acknowledged on the strength of this encounter and by the logic of duelling that French ladies are as superior to the American in the manipulation of the lancet as in that of the sword—that is to say, if the story is true.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE ABBE LISZT.

Liszt, the great composer and pianist, has arrived at Paris, where splendid fêtes have been given in his honour. The Paris correspondent of the *World* retails the following gossip about the Abbé:—

The last time the maëstro came to Paris was in 1878, when a very few celebrities of the musical world heard him improvise at Madame Erard's one night, and pronounced it to be sublime. But the younger generations of Parisians do not know Liszt either as a pianist or as a composer, and they talk rather of his romantic and tormented life than of his talent. In 1825, under the date of October 17, the *Almanack des Spectacles* says: "Premiere representation de *Don Sanche ou le Château d'Amour*, opéra féerie en un acte, paroles de M.M. Theaulon et de Ranee, *musique de jeune Liszt*." This piece, written by a composer of fourteen years of age, and played at the grand Opera, was Liszt's first failure. After this event, I was told by an old Parisian, Liszt wished to enter a monastery. His father dissuaded him, and bade him rather seek the Muse of his genious; and so it came about that one day the old Comte d'Agout was left alone, and Liszt and the beautiful Comtesse, whom the world knows as Daniel Stern, hid their happiness in a villa on the Lake of Geneva, which Liszt spoke of afterwards as "ma seconde maison natale. C'est la que mon âme est née à la grande vie." In that villa were born Cosima and Blondine, who became, the former Madame Hans von Bulo and afterwards Madame Wagner, and the latter Madame Emile Ollivier. The portrait of the Liszt of those days will be found in Daniel Stern's *Nelida*. Then followed other romantic loves, the story of which may be found in Robert Franz's *Roman d'une Cosaque*, and in George Sand's *Lettres d'un Voyaggeur*. Fatal, Byronian, thirsting after beauty in all its forms, Liszt was the idol of the women of every Court in Europe. "I remember at Moscow one day," continued my old Parisian informant, "Liszt sucked an orange, and left the empty rind on his plate. Immediately the ladies present seized the precious relic, divided it into parts, and each ate her share as if it were the sacrament. A French Imperial Princess who was present refused to participate in this rite, and Liszt never forgave her." "Do you know how Liszt happened to become an abbé?" I asked. "The story is that he had promised marriage to two ladies whose husbands were still living. The husband of the one died just at the moment when the other, the Princess W., succeeded in getting her marriage annulled by the Pope. Unable to keep his promise to both, Liszt went to Cardinal Hohenlohe, the brother-in-law of the Princess W., and received the tonsure. This was in 1865. The Pope gave Liszt rooms in the Vatican, and the virtuoso affected to bow very low to the old cardinals who took their evening walks on the Monte Pincio. One of them, whose name escapes me, but a *papabile*, looked upon Liszt as a future rival, and conspired against him, much to the amusement of Roman society." "And the Princess W.?" "She is alive still, and consoles herself by taking snuff." Since his visit to Paris in 1878, Liszt has grown fat and heavy, and acquired a strange resemblance to the priestly M. Renan. His is no longer romantic.

AN AMERICAN JOAN OF ARC.

The *New York Herald* reports a remarkable case now before the House Committee on Military Affairs. It is a bill to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Franklin Thompson, alias Mrs. Sarah E. E. Seelye. A woman named Sarah E. Edmonds, prompted solely by patriotism, served for two years as a soldier in the Federal Army. At the outbreak of the war she was living at Flint, Michigan. She assumed male attire. became a private in Company F of the Second Michigan Infantry, went to the front, was at the battle of Bull Run, served all through the Peninsular campaign, then under General Pope, then with Burnside at Fredericksburg, and thence went West with the regiment to Kentucky. There the young soldier was prostrated with chills and fever contracted on the Peninsula; a leave of absence was refused, and fearful that her sex would be discovered, she left the army, and, returning to Oberlin, Ohio, resumed her woman's garb. Though participating in over 40 battles, large and small, she never was wounded. Opposite the name she bore the word "deserter" was written on the army record. This she seeks to have removed. She married in 1867. She is fully indentified by members of her own company and regiment. She is now living at Fort Scott, Kan, and the Bill proposes to give her a clean record with back pay and bounty. It is asserted that Mrs. Seelye is an invalid, as the result of her exposures and hardships in the army. The committee favours Mrs. Seelye's Bill because "it cannot be objected to on the ground that it is likely to set a dangerous precedent."

MIXED DRINKS.

There is a general impression, not confined to any particular clime or region, that it is not advisable to imbibe too variegated a selection of alcoholic drinks together or in anything lik rapid succession. It is always alleged that the unenviable and distressing condition which comes over some men late in the evening is due, not by any means to an excess in the quantity consumed, but to indiscretion in the "mixing" of the drinks. This belief is so general and so readily credited that it was thought that possibly some chemical changes might really be so induced, resulting in the formation of others or alcohols of some higher or lower or otherwise abnormal descriptions. Inquiries were instituted in the first instance among gentlemen whose experience might be considered to entitle them to speak *ex cathedra* on this subject as to what particular "blends" were objectionable and under what conditions. A great deal of the information so obtained was nothing but hearsay backed up by the quotation of dicta and proverbs in all the European languages. One in German, for example, says that wine may be drunk after beer, but not beer after wine, although, from the construction of the verses, one is attempted to suspect that facility in rhyming on the word wine had a good deal to do with the opinion so expressed. The results of chemical analysis went to show the absence of any obvious changes or of any bodies not accounted for by the constituents of the respective ingredients. As a result of direct and painstaking experiment, however, the fact was indubitably established that, whatever the cause or causes might be, certain mixtures do produce disastrous effects, although these were far more related to dyspeptic troubles than to any increased tonic influence as manifested by disturbances of the intelligence. Consequently although the aching head, parched tongue, and general indisposition to exertion comprised under the French expression *avoir mal aux cheveux* may thus be accounted for, it is to be feared that the intoxicating effects alleged to be so produced ought in fairness to be attributed rather to the injudicious quantity than the quality of the liquid refreshments which have caused the mischief. The dyspeptic troubles so induced are never the less quite tangible enough to account for the universality of the injunction to avoid mixing. When the change is effected at intervals as at dinner, absorption may have taken place sufficiently to have removed one class of wine from the stomach before the other find its way down, and the risk af gastric derangements is minimised by the fact that the gradations are carefully chosen and abrupt and violent changes avoided. The stomach is apt, under certain circumstances and in certain individuals, to violently resent the introduction at short intervals of foods or drinks totally different and possibly incompatible in their nature. The capacity for supporting such unwelcome blendings necessarily varies within wide limits, but even, if much enduring stomach declines to interfere the evil effects may only be postponed until a subsequent stage, and then manifest themselves by derangements of another set of organs.—*Medical Press.*

ALGERMAN COUNT'S MATRIMONIAL ENTERPRISE.

A trial of unusual interest is at present proceeding before a court and jury at Prenzlan, in the Uckermark, Prussia. The trial not only attracts attention from the highly sensational character of the evidence upon which the indictment is based, but also on account of the high social standing of the parties concerned. The defendant in the case, Count Matuschka Von Topleza who is charged with fraudulent bankruptcy, is a man of the world, well known in society, who, when a young man, had already spent his paternal inheritance. When be appeared in Berlin society he found himself deeply immersed in debt and resolved to extricate himself from his financial straits by forming a matrimonial alliance with a wealthy woman. Instead of selecting a wife from among his own acquaintances the Count employed the services of the well-known matrimonial agent, Uko, of Berlin, and promised him a liberal commission if he succeeded in procuring him a wife with a large fortune at her disposal. Noble birth, he informed the agent, was not so much a consideration as great wealth Uko there upon arranged a meeting between the Count and a daughter of the famous Berlin publisher, Ottovon Janke. After a number of meetings the Count's proposed marriage was accepted by the lady and her parents, who were ignorant of the motives underlying the alliance on the part of the groom, and a brilliant wedding took place at the Von Janke mansion. Von Janke paid all of the Count's debts, and presented him with an estate and castle in the Uckermark which he had bought at a cost of 234,000 marks. The couple took up their abode in the castle, but the Count soon relapsed into his former habits and was in a short time as deeply in debt as before. His creditors, among whom was Uko, with a claim for 12,000 marks commission for arranging the marriage, began to press Matuschka, who secretly sold all his personal property, mortgaged the estate and castle to their full value and fled. The creditors then took the matter into court and the Count was adjudged a bankrupt. Von Janke still supplied his son-in-law with money. His sons protested against such unnecessary expenditures, but their remonstrances were of no avail, and the publisher continued to drain his own resources in order to supply the spendthrifty Count with funds. The sons finally petitioned the Courts to place the property of their father in the hands of the trustees, which was done. Count Matuschka was soon afterwards arrested at Copenhagen and surrendered to Prussia. The trial is not yet ended.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13.

THE Home telegrams report no change in the London Stock Exchange quotations yesterday, Consols still standing at 100⅝, the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 101⅜, and French Rentes in Paris at 109⅛.

In General Produce the tendency continues dull, Linseed coming 3d. per quarter lower for Calcutta and 6d. for Bombay quality. Wheat is reported unchanged. The London Skin sales opened yesterday with 1,090,000 Goat and 820,000 Sheep skins offered. Reuter reports a good demand for Goat, but light weights 1d. per lb lower.

Cotton is gaining in strength daily, the Liverpool market yesterday having closed strong with sales of 15,000 bales, of which, however, only 800 were Surats. Spot prices exhibit an advance of 1-16d. in Mid-Uplands and Good Fair and Good Omra, and for M. G. Broach, April-May shipment, Canal, 4 13-16d. is quoted, which is also a nise of 1-16d. For Americans to arrive, however, quotations are only advanced 1-32d. in near, and 1-64d. in distant positions. From New York ready Cotton is quoted unchanged at 9¼ cents., but Futures are 11 points up at 9·63 cents. for August, notwithstanding exceptionally heavy receipts. The arrivals at the U. S. Ports give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884
Two days' Receipts	16,000	4,000	6,000
Three days' do.	23,000	8,000	9,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,859,000	4,595,000	4,647,000

As was to be expected from the tenor of the Liverpool advices, we have had quite a strong market here to-day with an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. There has, perhaps, been more enquiry than actual business, as shippers on the one hand are slow to pay the advance, whilst sellers are the reverse of eager. We hear, however, of transactions in Fine Broach at Rs. 203 and Good at Rs. 199, in Good Bhownuggers at Rs. 181, Fully Good at Rs. 188 and Fine at Rs. 197 for this month, while Good for May delivery has been done at Rs. 180 and Rs. 181.

WHEAT is quiet and tending easier For export the enquiry is slack, and it looks as if sellers, stiff as they seem to be, will have to give way before any extent of business results. We quote per cwt railway terms :—

No. 1 Pessy	Rs.	3-15-6	per cwt.
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	3-13-0	,,
Red Delhi	,,	3-8-9	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	3-13-6	,,

SEEDS.—Linseed is firmer owing to smaller supplies, and sellers are now asking Rs. 6-4 per cwt. for this month. Rapeseed is quiet at Rs. 5-11 for Guzerat Yellow and Rs. 4-12 for Cawnpore.

FREIGHTS present no new feature. The tone of the market is quiet, and rates practically unchanged. The following are current figures :—

Liverpool	Ready	21s. 3d. to 18s.
London	,,	20s. to 17s. 6d.
Open Charter	,,	22s. 6d.
Havre	,,	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
Dunkirk	,,	21s. 3d.
Antwerp	,,	20s. to 21s. 3d.
Marseilles	,,	20s.
Trieste, Venice	,,	28s. 9d. at 2s.

EXCHANGE opened very weak with a decline of 1-32d., which for a time had every appearance of being 1-16d. before the day was out, but Calcutta reports showing a certain amount of steadiness with quotations 1-16d. above our level, checked the downward movement. There is no strength in the position, however, and unless come unexpected change occurs in the surroundings of the market, it is difficult to see how any reaction is to come. For ready bills closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 13-16d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 25-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 7-8d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 5 31-32d.	,,
France ,, ,, ,,	1·89½.	,,

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head office	Dec.	Rs. 1,49,628
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	,, 7,22,804
Other Deposits	Dec.	,, 1,982
Government Securities	Inc.	,, 4,883
Loans	Dec.	,, 3,30,317
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,, 8,56,945
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,, 3,51,714
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,, 18,08,910

Although the Cash Balance thus shows a decline of 18 lakhs, it will be apparent that trade requirements are only accountable for 5 lakhs, the remainder being the result of withdrawals from Government account, and an increase of 3½ lakhs in balances with other Banks. These figures are not such as to exercise any effect on the market, and there seems little probability now of any squeeze for money taking place this season.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very steady at Rs. 97¾ for Fours and Rs. 101 for Fours-and-a-half buyers.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills are quoted Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share worse, owing to the continued advance in Cotton, which looks like materially changing the prospects of the mills. Press Companies are also weak at Rs. 220 for Manmar, Rs. 100 for Mercantile, and Rs. 125 for New Indian.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	717½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	686
National Bank of India	37,32[illegible]	250		5 pct.	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	–	1015
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,025
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	250
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490xd
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	195
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	705
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	160
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,375
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	220
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	422½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	560
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	125
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	480
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 145	190
Badham Pile & Co. Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	171
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	73
Do. New Issue	500		37½	10 2-3p.c	55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	110
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	600	500	500	15 p. ct.	722½
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	--	240
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	122
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,175ex
Do. (2nd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	795
Do. (3rd Issue)		62	375	..	..
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds		..	..	6 p.ct	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	--	33
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	...	114
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000 500	25 500	2 300	.. ...	113 ...
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. c.	300
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	200	175	Rs. 26½	333
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	80	...	85
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	..	98
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	200	50	5 & 7½	80xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	20	20	...	23
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	100	100	8 p. c.	88
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	305
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,675½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	100	60	Rs. 18	78
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	50	..	70
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	80
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	25	25	Re. 1	11
Telephone Co., Ld.	10,200	500	500	Rs. 110	1,165
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 15	200
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500				2
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.ct	125
M.M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	...	210

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	110
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	750
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	490xd
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	8
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	465
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	975
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	–	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	795xd
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	695xd
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	675
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	660
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	920xd
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,900	2,000	2,000	..	85
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,050
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	700
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	105
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	880
Hinganghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	..	1,000xd
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manf'g Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	36	1,165
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	585
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	,14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,125
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	...	980
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	920
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	151
Madras United	500	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 125	2,690
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	660
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,217½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	185
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	600
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	900
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	580
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	210
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	12½
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	..	950
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	880
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,390
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	750
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	430
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	275
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	800
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770	1,000	1,000	..	800

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BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.

THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 13, Marine-street.

SPECTACLES.

AS my stay in Bombay is limited those wishing to consult me should do so at once.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN TO THE VICEROY.
28, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BABINGTON—March 20, at 9, Hogarth Road, South Kensington, the wife of Major S. Babington, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAY—April 6, at Coonoor, the wife of Charles Gray, of a son.

GUISE—April 2, at Pipply in the Pooree District, the wife of R F Guise, Bengal Police, of a son, prematurely.

DEATHS.

GUISE—April 2, at Pipply in the Pooree District, William George, infant son of R F Guise, Bengal Police.

GUISE—April 4, at Pipply in the Pooree District, Mary Sophia, wife of R F Guise, Bengal Police.

LODGE—April 6, at No 1, Clive Street, Calcutta, Herbert Barton Lodge, of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld, and son of the Rev Samuel Lodge, Canon of Lincoln and Rector of Scravelsby, Horncastle, aged 28 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1886.

MR. J. E. O'CONOR has recently prepared for the Government of India a memorandum which will prove useful to the economist who some day does for India what Horne Tooke did for England when he wrote his almost classic "History of Prices." It is characteristic of the backward state of statistical science in India that until 1873 no attempt had been made to collect returns of the prices of the commoner food grains of the country on any uniform plan, or to make them accessible to the public in a convenient form. Matters have improved in the interval, and the fortnightly records of prices published in the *Gazette of India* supply information which must be of value to whoever will take the trouble to digest it. But it has not yet been found possible to get together a comprehensive and reliable record of wages. Mr. O'Conor has two interesting tables on that subject, but he qualifies them with the caution that they are necessarily subject to much correction, and that considering the errors that have been detected in some of the returns they must be taken only for what they are worth. This is disappointing. Figures, like facts, are of small value in themselves, and a figure from which we are forbidden to draw an inference is about the least profitable thing that comes within range of human knowledge. It will be well when Indian statistical science has so far advanced that the Government will no longer need to lay a series of tables before the public with the humiliating confession that Mr. O'Conor makes when he says, "The record of wages must be more trustworthy than I think it is before inferences either way can be safely drawn from it." It is difficult, however, to treat as an absolute prohibition the caution which the writer gives against attempting to find an economic significance in the figures he puts forward. For instance, when we find that in Calcutta the wages of a common mason, carpenter or blacksmith, fell from an average of Rs. 12-8-11 in the eight years 1873-80 to Rs. 11-15 in the four years 1881-84, it is permissible to interpret the circumstance, and others of a like nature that are to be found in the returns, as a confirmation of the belief that the prosperity of the country is not everywhere conspicuous and continuous. We are, however, only to take the figures for what they are worth, and so taking them it will be sufficient to put on record the fact that according to Mr. O'Conor's tables, in five out of fourteen districts in Bengal the rate of wages has fallen since 1880 ; and that the same thing has occurred in four out of eleven districts in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and in three out of six in the Punjab. The falling off may be compensated for by an increase in the rate in other districts ; but that is a fact from which we are equally forbidden to draw any confident inference. In Bombay the average rate is much higher than in any other Presidency, and in the Presidency town as in all the districts reported upon save one—that of Belgaum—it shows an increase during the past four years. In the city itself the rate of wages for the common mason, carpenter, or blacksmith, is returned at Rs 38-4-2 as against Rs. 36-4-9 in the eight years previous to 1880. In Ahmedabad the rate is Rs. 23-12 ; in Surat Rs.18-7 ; Khandeish, Rs.16-4 ; Ahmednagar, Rs. 16-13-6 ; Belgaum, Rs. 17-13 ; Baroda, Rs. 21-10 ; Karachi, Rs. 24-14-5 ; and in Shikarpur, Rs. 20-3-11. Such are the facts, or as nearly the facts the Government of India can obtain.

It is satisfactory to learn that the returns of prices are not open to the suspicion which Mr. O'Conor casts upon those of wages. They have been tested by reference to the books of merchants and grain-dealers, and so far as the testing process has gone it has not appreciably affected the annual averages. The first general truth which they exhibit is that, with little exception, save for rice in Assam and Burma, and wheat in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the prices of grains were lower in the four years ending with 1884 than in the previous twenty years. It may seem difficult to fit this in with the fact that in these four years the export trade in wheat underwent a rapid development. But it must always be remembered that the growth of wheat exports can continue only while the prices are low, and that an increase in prices is by no means a necessary accompaniment of an increase in the bulk of the trade. The margin of competition between India and the other wheat-growing nations is so narrow that lowness of rates is the only condition upon which Indian wheat can hold its place in the foreign markets. Hence there is nothing surprising in the fact that the past few years, though years in which the markets of the West have drawn increasingly upon our cereal resources, have been years of low prices. Besides this they have brought abundant crops, and, as Mr. O'Conor points out, they stand in contrast with a period in which failures of crops, more or less general scarcity, and intense famines, raised the average of prices to an abnormally high level. The variability of prices in the twenty years that preceded 1880 is, indeed, very striking. Take, for instance, the prices of rice in Bengal which suddenly rose from 18·17 seers to the rupee in 1865 to 12·95 in the succeeding year, a year of intense famine in Orissa and Behar, with scarcity in Western and Central Bengal. In the succeeding year prices suddenly fell, and the rupee would purchase more than 20 seers of rice. Even if the average is spread over a term of years the fluctuations are most marked. Thus the average rate of the quadrennial period in which the Orissa famine occurred was brought up to 18·66 seers per rupee, as against 26·29 in the four years preceding it. In Madras the fluctuations are even more striking, ranging from eighteen seers of rice to the rupee in 1873 to 8·56 and 8·33 in 1877 and 1878, the years of the great famine in Southern India. The tables of prices of wheat show that in Bombay and Scinde the range was equally wide, for while the average of the twenty-four years was 12·27 seers to the rupee, they ranged from 7·65 in 1879 down to 16·66 in the first year of the period. Recently, prices have shown a steadier tendency, but the chief fact regarding them is that while the last quadrennial period shows an average of 14·32 seers per rupee, the average for the previous twenty years is 11·86—a falling off which seems serious, but which Mr. O'Conor minimises by telling us that no fair comparison is possible between a period of productive years, and periods in which prices were abnormally driven upwards by scarcity and famine.

The tables which exhibit the course of the wheat trade in the Central Provinces are of peculiar interest, as illustrating the effect which the laying down of a railway has upon a wheat-growing district shut out from all other than the local markets. Thus in 1862 the average price of wheat in the territory was one rupee for 44·33 seers, a figure which will never be repeated even though Sir John Strachy and the dark influences at work at the India Office decree that the Nagpore-Bengal line shall never be made. In 1876, indeed, the average, which had been as high as twelve seers to the rupee in 1869—a year of scarcity in the north and south-east districts of the Central Provinces—fell to 34·36 seers, but this low level has not since been approached. The general average of prices in the Provinces is still temptingly low—24·79 seers to the rupee for the twenty years, as compared with 11·86 in Bombay and Scinde—and the tale which the tables tell is that there is still a rich wheat-growing country in India which it is a pity that the perversity of men whose function it should be to advance the interests of the country should deprive of the means of finding a market for its superabundant produce. Doubtless the days are past when anywhere in India surplus crops are sold on the ground at prices at which rats and consuming insects almost come into competition with the purchasers. But while these tables show plainly how much has been done in the last quarter of a century to equalize prices by bringing the food-growing areas within reach of markets and ports of shipment, not less plainly do the wide divergencies in prices between province and province denote that the railway has as yet performed only half its mission as the great equalizer.

THE estimate of the result of the inquiry into the Provost Marshal's proceedings at Mandalay, which a Rangoon paper gave yesterday, will not be mistaken for anything beyond the writer's view of the evidence and of the impression which it will probably make upon the Commander-in-Chief. The Court of Inquiry, unlike a Court Martial, arrives at no finding upon the matter before it. It fulfils the humbler function of a collector of evidence for the information of the higher military authorities. But it does not always succeed in enshrouding its proceedings in secrecy, and hence the facility with which people at Mandalay have come to conclusions of their own as to how the case looks against Colonel Hooper, The Provost Marshal's own admissions will make it difficult for the authorities to say that there is nothing for him to answer in the allegation that he had endeavoured to extort a confession from some of the Mandalay prisoners. It is at least much easier to endorse his admission that it was an unusual step than to find a justification for it in the unconfirmed belief that there was a plot against the British authority. Officials who may be assumed to have been as good judges as he as to the probabilities of such a plot having been formed did not believe in it. It is impossible, however, to do justice to this part of the case without some indication of the kind of evidence on which Colonel Hooper proceeded. There is a clear distinction between even a very strong impression and a specific belief based upon evidence, and that distinction it would be necessary to observe in any attempt to judge of the responsibility attaching to an official who endeavoured by means of an extorted confession to save the State from impending danger. Happily, the Provost Marshal's camera has not been shown to be guilty of the graver offence alleged against it. It will no longer be believed, as the special telegram to the *Times* led people to believe, that there was an ugly interval in which a photographing Provost Marshal brought within due focus the group against whom the sepoys' rifles were pointed. This part of the case at all events looks much better than it did in the first instance. The public, indeed, made rather too much of the camera, forgetting doubtless that there may have been incidents of the occupation which neither Colonel Hooper's nor any other camera could take notice of.

THE Senate of the University of Bombay will to-morrow be asked to decide upon a question which is scarcely of the first importance, though it seems to be awakening considerable attention in interested circles. The success of Mr. Starling's amendment affirming that the Senate has no power to pronounce upon the validity of the election of Drs. Hojel and Eduljee Nusserwanjee to the post of medical Syndic would save much trouble and much useless argument. A correspondent whose letter we publish to-day censures us for having given undue prominence to the matter. All that we have done is to state as concisely as we could the points at issue, but we have done this with no desire to imply that the fate of medical science depends upon the issue of the controversy. As to the care which Drs. Hojel and Eduljee have taken to establish the validity of their election by providing themselves with nearly the best available legal opinion, it is not easy to agree with our correspondent's view of the impropriety of the proceeding. It seems to us, however, that the matter is not one in which the Senate need greatly trouble itself with the advice that counsel have given. The bye-laws which govern the election of Syndics are written in admirable English and not in lawyers' jargon, and if the Senate—assuming that they think there is any need to go into the question to-morrow—interpret the bye-laws in the light of common-sense and with no more regard to counsel's opinion than to the opinion of any well-informed man who understands plain English, they will not go far wrong. We might have advice of our own to offer the Senate, but for the fact that at this moment the Senate seem likely to suffer somewhat from the multitude of councillors, in whom, it is conceivable, there may not always be wisdom.

THE INDIAN COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 26.

SEVERAL of the princes of India are sending hunting trophies to the capacious "Jungle," which Rowland Ward is engaged in forming at the Colonial and Indian exhibition. These represent rogue and other elephants, tigers, wolves, and pig in every position of the chase. The Nizam of Hyderabad's trophy depicting an elephant tossing a hostile tiger with his trunk while the tiger savagely bites at the elephant's vulnerable part behind the ear is a splendid testimony to Mr. Ward's well-known skill in this line of business. For the arrangement of the bamboos, palms and fauna in this wilderness, the invaluable advice of Sir George Birdwood, whose instrumentality in providing a Botanic Garden for Bombay will not soon be forgotten, and Mr. Andrew Morris, the new Director of Kew Gardens, have been sought for and obtained. It has been decided to provide native workshops for Indian embroiderers and goldworkers in the bays of the Indian Palace, so that the interior of that building must daily present a busy and picturesque appearance. The Natal section will have a peculiarly novel feature at exhibitions, *viz.*, a display of Cape diamonds and of all the processes of cutting these precious stones. A vast chronometer which on its face will show at the same moment the exact time of day in all of the Queen's possessions is being erected in the centre of the Horticultural Gardens. Huge tanks are being built for tortoises which are to be used for the supply of turtle-soup dinners in the West Indian section. Mr. A. J. Adderley, the Royal Commissioner for this department, has had the boldness to design a dell of coral and flowing waters to represent a scene in the far-famed Blue Mountains of Jamaica. The number of oil and water-colour paintings forwarded from all parts of the world for exhibition is so great, and the character of the works illustrative of cities, streets, or country scenes is of such general interest, that the works of art alone offer an exceedingly strong guarantee of attractiveness.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.

THE opening ceremony of the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, will take place on Saturday evening, the 17th inst., at half-past five. Captain H. Morland, Port Officer, will preside. The proceedings will include a concert, given by several ladies and gentlemen who have promised to give the benefit of their talents in starting this useful institution. The lower hall of the building is fitted up as a recreation and reading room, and will accommodate three to four hundred at social gatherings, temperance meetings, and entertainments, such as it is intended to hold here. The Institute is freely open to all comers, having been subscribed for by all classes and nationalities. The upper story has broad verandahs, and one large room reserved for those who wish to become members of the Institute, the terms of membership being Re. 1 per month, or Rs. 6 a year. It is hoped the funds may be considerably augmented by the numbers of seamen who stay for a fortnight or more in the Prince's Dock, and to whom the Institute will be a great convenience. The promoters have every reason to suppose, judging from what has taken place in other ports, that this institution will do a good and useful work, and supply a long-felt want. In consideration of the benefits brought to our Indian shores by those who go down to the sea in ships, the residents of Bombay and the mofussil may well let their munificence flow in support of an institution that ministers so acceptably to the needs of seamen ashore.

NOTES FROM THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 12.

MAJOR-GENERAL F. R. SOLLY-FLOOD, C.B., has assumed the command of this Division since you last heard from me; and the welcome which he is receiving from all grades is thoroughly hearty and genuine.

A few days before General Solly-Flood arrived, a highly satisfactory parade of the local Volunteer Corps took place before the Colonel, then in temporary command, and I heard him express not only admiration of, but even surprise at, the ease and precision of the evolutions gone through. It is an open secret that a highly commendatory report has been sent in, and care will be taken to prevent the possibility of its being mistaken for the merely formal and conventional kind of thing. It has been said in my hearing that, not very long ago, difficulty was experienced about getting gentlemen to accept commissions in Indian Volunteer corps; but the most fastidious military man might do himself an honor in taking the command of such soldiers as those of our local Rifle Volunteers, of whom about 200 faced the inspecting officer. It should not be forgotten that when the number reaches 300, the detachment becomes entitled to an allowance for a band, and to other advantages. Nothing short of that number should content us, and as exceptional opportunities exist here for the training of musicians, the recent highly satisfactory outturn of the corps ought to act as an encouragement to large numbers of our young men who, joining now, will find their labours both lighter and more interesting than were those of the local pioneers of the movement. A strong body, with its own proper military band at its head, marching through the cantonment, should be calculated upon with confidence amongst desirable and distinctly possible things of a not remote local future.

You will remember my threat (for it was hardly short of one) to set out for you a theory as to the unhealthiness alleged against the barracks at Ghorpuri. But I find I have brought a hornet's nest about my ears by the merest mention of that theory, which was, over-ventilation. Local authorities of more than one learned profession tore the unhappy conjecture to pieces, but not less were the alternative causes, however dogmatically and dictatorially declared for, as contradictory (and therefore as necessarily erroneous) as the formulæ given for the chlorodyne of Dr. Collis Browne. Thus, against the idea of want of vegetation was pitched the theory that the proximity of sugar-cane plantations caused the fever, as well as the instruction that the grass was to be removed for so many feet around each bungalow. The idea that decaying stone threw out the subtle and poisonous halitus, pointed to the cure of covering the existing surface with two additional feet of alluvial soil ; but was opposed by the antipodal suggestion that the ground around the barracks should be paved or flagged. Where recognised authorities so pointedly disagree, a mere note-taker need not plunge into the controversy, so I shall be quite content when I have said that I think the authorities showed thorough good sense in once more causing barracks to be prepared and occupied, which are in one of the most open and healthy-looking sites in the country.

By the bye, I took a hurried look at the small railed enclosure near the residential part of Ghorpuri, called the French graveyard. A few large but (with two exceptions) nameless tombs made of stone or brick, chunamed, are said to cover a large number of French dead. It was evident that the tombs and the railings had not very long since undergone repairs ; but there is something terribly grewsome about those ghosts of tombs which never "drop into poetry," or taunt physicians with "all-in-vain-ness." Gray would have written no elegy here. The "shapeless sculpture" which "implores the passing tribute of a sigh, painfully needs the uncouth rhymes" at which the hypercritical sneer, and not even the blare and blaze of a tropical sun can redeem this spot from being the dismallest "God's Acre" that ever I saw.

One of our keenest snipe-shots assures me that he saw a fine strong specimen of his favourite game dashing across the race-course last week. He believes it to have stayed behind its fellows in some well-watered sugar-cane field of our neighbourhood, and hoped the poor thing would not essay a long and late migratory journey over thousands of miles of parched surface to the cooler and succulent djeels of the north. So have I heard a gourmand purr sweetly over the gambols of the dear little lambs, and add, "but no nasty chilling mint-sauce, thank you! Sugar with meat is," &c., &c.

The following is absolutely fresh, genuine, and local, so perhaps you will believe me when I say (it is necessarily spoiled in the telling) that, as it occurred, it was mightily amusing. A true Milesian warrior is superintending the milking of cows. To him a passer-by says: "Now, my lad, could you tell the difference between the buffalo-milk and the milk of Brahmini cows, with your eyes shut ?" "Bedad, then, I cudden't, sor ; an' what's more, I don't believe I cud tell it wid my eyes open, begorra !"

Echoes of Remenyi, both social and musical, hang round Poona still, but I shall only mention a few. He believes machinery, producing a hundred precise copies of any one object, to be the enemy of Art so distinctly that if he had his way, we should rather put up with the results of the slowest manual labor and have beautiful and inimitable articles around us, than have any degree of comfort and speed in these "stamping and moulding days." His favourite violin was purchased in Baltimore during his last visit to America. At a certain point in his executive frenzies, all other instruments fail and "go out with a woof !" but "her ladyship beats him, laughs at him !" He seems to be further from the limit of her powers every day. This instrument was the queen and gem of a collection of eighteen magnificent violins got together by a discriminating and wealthy lover of music and collections in America, whose guest Remenyi was. By-the-bye, it is not generally known that the great Hungarian means to settle down in Buda-pesth, where he has a magnificent house, for which he has been collecting beautiful and interesting objects for years. He has already some 150 cases in godowns in Bombay, and does not think his bump of acquisitiveness will have let the number stand at much under 300 by the time he leaves India. One of his purchases is a house front, in wood-carving, of great beauty. Another is a complete porch in sculptured stone ; so it is hardly to be wondered at if his freightage-bill foots up considerably.

It is whispered here that our local traders purpose throwing the entire burthen of the Income Tax on their customers, adding just the proportionate amount to the cost of articles sold. I am in a position to say that this will assuredly prove to be a mistake on their parts ; and the first caterer for the Poona public who has the enterprise to announce that he, respecting the loss which (with himself) his customers have to endure, will make no addition to his prices because of the new tax, will gain more by the extension of his *clientele* than others will by their petty attempt at extortion.

Two or three local hints about table decoration have reached me lately. While the neem-tree was yet in young blossom, a Kirkee dinner-table was beautified thus :—A piece of exquisite pink satin was edged with rich broad lace with no affectation of coffee-color about it, but good, old, and very costly nevertheless. Specimen-glasses, containing pink oleanders and neem-blossom only, were suitably placed along the table, with trailing sprays of the small-leaved passion-flower lightly passing from one to the other. My friend says that the lace-like effect of the neem-blossoms and oleanders was in marvellous harmony with the lace and pink satin ; and that the result was startlingly beautiful. The satin had been ironed after being laid on the cloth. Another beautiful table was an oblong one of dark and highly polished teak. Only slips were used ; and the floral part of the decorations was limited to the polished young coppery-green leaves of the peepul tree, with the gorgeous pinkish red blossoms of the liliaceous plant named "somadi anghia" by my mahli, the proper designation of which I do not know, but which has now been some three weeks in full bloom in our vicinity. I had my legs under this mahogany myself ; and thought that nothing more helpful to the flash of glass and gleam of silver could have been thought of. At a dinner given on St. Patrick's Day, I am told that large tin dishes shaped like shamrocks had been filled with fine grass-sods and tended with great care for some weeks before, to adorn the table for the occasion. But, not to mention that the too zealous mahli had watered the sods five minutes before the table was laid, and that one of the tins leaked freely over the cloth, the effect was stiff and heavy, however ingenious, original, and patriotic.

Hardly have we resigned ourselves with a shrug to the grim possibility of a military execution *in terrorem* taking place in the 25th N. I. Lines here, before we learn that a soldier of the Oxfordshire Regiment attempted to commit sucide at Wanowrie at 4 p.m. yesterday ; and that he succeeded in shattering his lower jaw, by firing off his rifle in some wonderful position or other. Now, we non-military subjects of H. M. the Queen-Empress, who offer no opinion on purely soldierly things, may at least venture to hold views upon politico-economical aspects of such cases as this ; and for myself, I think opportunities are perpetually being lost of getting out of an old dilemma as regards the "twenty rounds" question. Admitting that it would not be political to deprive our native soldiers of their command of ammunition at one *coup*, because of certain unfair inferences which might be drawn therefrom, surely a beginning might be made with the next of the British regiments in which a soldier either attempts suicide or "runs a-muck." For all useful and military purposes the twenty rounds are as readily available in the magazine under charge of the Quartermaster, as in the pouches in the barrack-room. And as regards our native troops, the political principle of trust is as perfect when a regimental subedar has charge of the ammunition as when the cartridges are placed in the hands of numbers of men, amongst whom are nearly certain to be one or two fanatics, budmashes, or domestically jealous creatures, who feel in the presence of the power to do evil, the temptation *to do it*, which Shakespeare said it was. A. G. O. stating that the charge of cartridges would no longer be entrusted to the individual soldiers of any regiment in which an instance of their improper use occurred, might not prevent the average number of crimes at first ; but it would remove the political difficulty, and would give an air of reason and public protection to the return into store of these dangerous playthings. Cunning, and calculating deceit, and premeditation of crime, are rarer causes of these sad affairs than impulse, frenzy, and obviously suggestive opportunity. Poona feels keenly on the subject, just now, I assure you.

THE LATE REGENT OF KOLHAPORE.

THE following letter was addressed to Mr. Lee-Warner, Political Agent, Kolhapore and S. M. Country, a few days ago by the Board, Lady Superintendent and Teachers, High School for Native Girls, Poona :—

SIR,—It is with feelings of deep sorrow that the Board of the High School for native girls in Poona and the Lady Superintendent, teachers, and students of the school have heard of the untimely and sudden death of His Highness Aba Saheb Ghatge, the Chief of Kagal, and Regent of Kolhapore. The whole country mourns the loss of one who was always a willing and helpful friend of all progress, and promoter of every improvement. The Girls' High School has lost in him one who from the beginning took great and fatherly interest in its success, and afforded very liberal support to it. He was the president of the general council of the High School, and his position and influence were so much appreciated by Government that in para. 5 of their letter, No. 50, dated the 8th January 1885, Educational Department, they expressed a desire to see the general council of the school "under the presidency of the Regent of Kolhapore, recognized as a general council for the promotion of higher female education in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country, so that beginning with Poona, it may extend its operations to other places also." This suggestion was very willingly and gladly accepted by the school board in the scheme proposed for higher female education, and it is to be very much regretted that it has pleased Providence to deprive us all of the very valuable support and co-operation of the late Regent at a time when his loss cannot be easily repaired.

The Board request that you will be so kind as to convey to His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur and the other members of the late Regent's family their sympathy in the bereavement which has befallen them, and their sincere condolence for the loss which the Kolhapur Stare and the whole country has suffered.

The following was Mr. Lee-Warner's reply :—

SIR,—In acknowledging the receipt of the letter of condolence, received this day, passed by the committee of the High School, expressing their heartfelt regret at the death of the late Regent, Aba Saheb Ghatge, and their sympathy with H. H. the Raja of Kolhapur and the members of the late Regent's family, I have the honour to inform you that I have transmitted the same for the information of the family.

2. The feelings which your committee have expressed have found an echo from many parts of the country, and cannot fail to afford satisfaction to the family of the lamented Regent.

RUKHMABAI AND DADAJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many correspondents of the European papers and writers in the native press who are spending their venom on poor helpless Rukhmabai and their sympathy for Dadaji, forget or pervert not only the main grounds on which she seeks to repudiate the marriage contract, and in which the Hindu Shastra, supports her contention, because it lays down a sound mind in a sound body as a necessary condition in the bridegroom and bride, but they perversely ignore the very initial fact that Dadaji and not Rukhmabai has instituted this suit, and that he waited for it till she was deprived of the protection of her stepfather, the late Dr. Sukharam Arjun. It may be an accident, but it is a fact. Further, it is no secret in native circles that Dadaji is being helped by some rich Bhatias with funds for this suit. I cannot understand why he should have gone to all this trouble and expense. He can marry another wife or as many wives as he likes ; all he can insist on is that in that case Rukhmabai should not prefer any claim against him for maintenance, and I fancy she would gladly forego such claim as a condition of being let alone. It is then Dadaji who has brought Rukhmabai into needless trouble, and not she who has inflicted this suit on him. The case may be decided any way ; but it indicates an utter want of fairness, if nothing worse, in those who argue it against the poor woman, apparently in the name of justice, but really because women being held as a chattel by orthodox Hindus, it is considered presumptions in her to seek the establishment of her right.

I am quite amused and amazed when honorable or grey-haired lawyers or savants and "patriotic" publicists express their fears for the foundations of Hindu society in case the woman's contention succeeds in the present case. Is the boasted morality and strength of the Hindu household such that a single case decided in favour of woman's right would lead to the repudiation of their marriage ties by the thousands of Hindu women ? Then is, indeed, woman a slave in Hindu society, and educated Hindus are bound to see this slavery abolished before everything else. I do say, however, that the establishment of woman's right will lead to no such result, and that the fears are entertained only by the servile members of our society who are under the influence of ignorant priests, even though they themselves are educated,

April 13. A HINDU.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, April 13.

The debate on Mr. Gladstone's Bill for granting legislative and administrative independence to Ireland was resumed in the Commons last night.

Lord Randolph Churchill, who took part in the debate, denounced the Bill as simply a repeal of the Union, and said that the safeguards mentioned therein were illusory.

Mr. Thomas Burt and Mr. Charles Bradlaugh both made speeches in support of the Bill.

The Debate was adjourned.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question, said that if the Bill were read a first time to-morrow (Tuesday) night, the Budget would be presented to the House on Thursday [illegible] the Irish Land Purchase Bill on Monday next.

The Earl of Kenmare has resigned his appointment of Lord Chamberlain.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The appointments of Mr. Edward Stafford Howard as Under-Secretary of State for India, and Mr. W. C. Borlase as Secretary to the Local Government Board, published by the *Daily News*, have been confirmed.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 13.

The Porte has sent a Note to its representatives abroad stating that it is necessary to put a stop to the state of things existing on the frontier between Greece and Turkey, the menacing attitude of the Greece Government compelling Turkey to be put to heavy expense.

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THE MANDALAY SCANDALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 13.

The *Rangoon Gazette* publishes the proceedings in the Court of Inquiry on Colonel Hooper. With reference to the extortion of evidence from prisoners on threat of death, Colonel Hooper admits that though it was an unusual step taken by him, he believed it was under the circumstances for the public interests, and the safety of European lives in Mandalay, threatened by a plot headed by one of the Burmese Ministers of the Hlootdaw.

As regards photographing of the prisoners, all the evidence goes to show that no delay whatever occurred through the use of camera, Lieutenant Oswald, commanding the firing party, stating that no pause was made beyond that required by the regulation in giving the necessary words of command. Various correspondents of newspapers testify similarly.

Mr. Moylan, the *Times*' correspondent, admits the hearsay nature of the data on which he framed his telegram to London, but he regards the action of Colonel Sladen, Mr. Bernard and other officials on the subject of extorted evidence as a justification for his telegram.

In examination Mr. Bernard said the question was, in my opinion, very improperly asked, "Do you think Mr. Moylan had any animus against Colonel Hooper?" To this Mr. Bernard replied, "To the best of my belief he had no personal animus against Colonel Hooper, but my most distinct impression is that Mr. Moylan brought up against the military authorities every charge he could, on account of the way in which he had been made to leave the expedition under General Prendergast's orders about the 30th November. The latter impression is gathered from what Mr. Moylan told me on more than one occasion." So far as one can form an opinion from the proceedings one may conclude that so far as the charge against Colonel Hooper of delaying the executions for the adjustment of the camera, his character has been cleared, except in being guilty of bad taste for a man of his position to practise photography amidst such tragic surroundings. Regarding the charge of extorting evidence it may be said that Colonel Hooper was only guilty of an error of judgment through zeal for the public interests. At the same time one cannot help feeling, after a perusal of the proceedings, that Mr. Moylan had *prima facie* grounds for his condemnatory telegram to the *Times*, though, perhaps, matters were put in darker colours than a fuller examination of the proceedings would justify.

DACOITY IN BURMA.

Inspector Rogers with 15 sepoys and a small party of police attacked and defeated a gang of 100 rebels near Myanoung, Irrawaddy Division, on the 11th, killing 15 and wounding a number of others, who were carried off by the rebels, who are being pursued northwards. Mr. Batten, Assistant Commissioner of Myoungyee, with 50 sepoys, is also trying to intercept them. A gang of seven dacoits at Doomzeik, Tenasserim Division, attacked the house of Mr. Hilbert, manager of the small railway between that and Doomzeik. Mr. Hilbert and his companion, Mr. Hoskins, assistant, South India Railway, had been collecting railway sleepers there. After dinner they were sitting in the porch of a house when the dacoits suddenly attacked. Besides looting the house of valuables including Rs. 500, 3 double-barrelled breech-loaders, a Winchester repeater, with 200 rounds of ammunition and several muskets, they wounded Mr. Hilbert and Mr. Hoskins (the former severely), necessitating their being sent down to Moulmein. Mr. Hough, Assistant Commissioner, and an inspector, are pursuing the gang.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, April 13.

A fatal carriage accident occurred at the Fort last evening. Mr. H. Baldwin, a well-known merchant, and Mr. Wilson, his assistant, were thrown out of their trap, and Mr. Baldwin received such injuries that he died in three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Wilson was also seriously hurt but not dangerously.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, April 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, April 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Loodiana; outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Indus arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballarat arrived here from Colombo this morning.

ZANZIBAR, April 13.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Swordsman arrived at Zanzibar direct from Calcutta to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera 4

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper		72¼
4½ „		75¼
3 „	Consols for account	100⅜
3½ „	Sterling Loan	101⅞
4½ „	French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver		46⅞

Arrival—Knight Errant.

The hearing of the appeal and cross-appeal in the suit instituted by Jugmohundas Munguldas against Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy for a partition of ancestral property, was resumed yesterday at the High Court, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley. The Advocate-General, who represents the plaintiff, contended that the property given by will to Sir Munguldas by his father could not be regarded as self-acquired property, but was property derived by descent and was consequently ancestral. It would be contrary to the spirit of the Metakshara and the Maiyuka to hold that the property was self-acquired in the hands of Sir Munguldas. Mr. Latham quoted extracts from the leading text writers to show that they had declared themselves in favour of the son's right to partition, in regard both to moveable and immoveable ancestral property, and argued that immediately on his birth the son had a right to all the additions made to the ancestral property. Mr. Farran, who followed the Advocate-General on the other side, began by saying that if his learned friend's contentions were accepted as correct, they would go to upset the deeply-rooted feeling among the Hindus in Bombay that a testator, by giving his self-acquired property by will to his son, conferred on the son the same interest that he himself had possessed in it. Mr. Farran said he would be able to establish to the satisfaction of the Court these three propositions:—First, that in respect of self-acquired property, both moveable and immoveable, the father has absolute power, and that the son has no enforceable interest in it. Secondly, that the property given by a father to his son ranks as self-acquired property in the son's hands, and that the sons of that son take no enforceable interest in that property. Thirdly, that a bequest by will affects the property passing under it from father to son in exactly the same way as a gift. The address will be resumed when the Court re-assembles on Thursday.

Sir Charles MacGregor, who was recently granted leave to England on medical certificate, left Umballa on Saturday.

The Viceroy has shown the practical interest he feels in the success of the Muir College by promising to give a medal annually, for competition among the students, during his tenure of office in India.

Our old and popular Bombay civilian, Mr. J. Gibbs, says the *Statesman*, has addressed a letter to Baboo Kally Prosunno Dey thanking him and the committee for the trouble they have taken in regard to his memorial portrait, which has been placed in the Town Hall. Referring to the speeches delivered by Dr. Hunter and Dr. Mohendra Lall Sircar on the occasion of unveiling his portrait, Mr. Gibbs observes:—"I fear they gave me greater credit than I deserve. All I can say is, that I have tried to do my duty both to the Government I serve and the people of India, and if I have succeeded in any respect, I am thankful."

A London correspondent, writing on the 26th March, says:—Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P. for Oldham, is to-night to ask the Government what they contemplate doing with respect to Sir Auckland Colvin's advocacy of the bi-metallic system between England and India. It is, we all know, an inexplicable hardship that the same money is worth one sum in India and a greatly inferior amount in England. Mr. Maclean has contributed an article on the question to the forthcoming number of the *Asiatic Quarterly*. As a large party in the new House of Commons are in favor of bi-metallism, the question to-night is certain to provoke discussion. The answer of the Government will probably be that they are considering the matter. They can scarcely ignore the advice of their own financial officer in Bengal.

Referring to the colloquy which took place the other day between Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and the deserter Derry in regard to the accommodation for prisoners at the Fort Police Court, the *Pioneer* remarks:—"Something must be very far wrong in the management of the Fort Jail (Police Court) at Bombay when a magistrate has to confess that "it is not a fit place for anybody." There is nothing with the management. It is the building itself that is at fault. It was originally a dwelling-house, and when it was converted into a Police Court adequate arrangements were not made for the accommodation of either magistrates, officers, prisoners, or public."

We learn from the Lahore paper that there are in the Punjab sixteen vernacular newspapers and periodicals. The *Akhbar-i-am*, a bi-weekly, with a circulation of 1,880, seems to be the most flourishing vernacular print in the Punjab. There are no vernacular dailies in the Punjab; but the *Aftab-i-Punjab* is published three times a week, and circulates five hundred copies. The vernacular newspaper reader, both in Bengal and the Punjab, apparently prefers a paper published once or twice a week to a daily. The number of printing presses in the Punjab, according to the latest return, was 124, of which 39 were located in Lahore.

Judging from accounts received from Amritsar, the attempt to administer district funds under the scheme of local self-government is not unlikely to end in a *fiasco*. The Lahore paper says that matters became so bad, that the honorary secretary, rather than countenance irregularities and illegalities by his presence, resigned; and it is very likely that the more intelligent and educated members will resign in a body, if they have not done so already. Matters are at a dead-lock, and affairs are administered by the chairman and his clerk at Attari. The crowning farce was enacted a few days ago. Applications were called for by advertisement, for the post of paid secretary; and a salary of Rs 200 per mensem was offered. Several applications were received; but among the likely ones selected were an M. A., a B. A., and two boys lately from school. When the members met in solemn conclave, it was suggested that the selected candidates should undergo an examination in dictation. This was done, and the results duly scrutinised. The educated members, who were in the minority, unfortunately selected a graduate; the illiterate members knowing their own business best, selected one of the school boys, and resolved that he should be appointed. And appointed he was, but on Rs. 150 per mensem.

The Nizam-ool-Moolk, heir apparent of Chitral is now on his way home. He is the son of Aman-ool-Moolk, who holds sway over the little-known lands which lie between Gilgit and the mysterious country of Kafiristan. At a liberal estimate the people of Chitral number under a quarter of a million—split up into scores of clans, tribes and sub-tribes—and the capital of the kingdom is made up of five or six villages scattered on a hill-side. The king governs after the good old fashion, by the light that is in him, and unshackled by court or tribunal. Taxation is heavy, but confined exclusively to one class of the inhabitants, who pay in sheep, butter, honey and blankets; besides a tithe of all their agricultural produce. The State revenue is further augmented by the monopoly of the sale of trained hawks and falcons sold in Chitral and brought down by merchants to the Punjab. Peshawur, Kabul and Badakshan are aware of the beauty of the women of Chitral; and to the present day a modified form of slavery continues there for the supply of the Kabul and Badakshan harems. The genealogy of the ruling house of Chitral—the Katoore—is a long and blood-stained one. The rulers of the country are wont to divide the kingdom during their life-time among their family, to the furtherance of intrigue and bloodshed; for the archives of the State show a long record of treachery committed by son against father, and brother against brother.

The monument to be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral in memory of the six correspondents and artists who fell in Egypt—Cameron (*Standard*), Herbert (*Morning Post*), Power (*Times*), Donovan (*Daily News*), Roberts (Reuter's), and Vizitelli (*Illustrated London News*)—is approaching completion. The design was appropriately entrusted to Mr. Herbert Johnson, artist for the *Graphic*, while the Prince of Wales was in India.

There are reports of a "scandal" in a light cavalry regiment, but no regiment is named. The regiment referred to, says the *World*, is the 11th Hussars, and the facts are as follows:—The 11th Hussars, like all regiments in these days of muddle, have two lieutenant-colonels. The senior is Colonel W. Balfe, the junior Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Kinchant. In the autumn of 1884 there arrived an order for the 11th to send a detachment of their best men to Egypt for service with the Camel Corps. Colonel Balfe was on leave. Colonel Kinchant, who was in temporary command, felt it his duty to communicate with his "chief" ere complying. The "chief" was naturally upset at finding that his regiment was thus to be robbed of its very backbone, and suggested to his second-in-command that he should comply with the orders of the Horse Guards, but only so far as numbers were concerned, not quality. The detachment went to Egypt, did not behave in a manner that reflected credit upon the distinguished corps they represented. The command of the regiment falls vacant in May next, when Colonel Balfe's time is up, and Colonel Kinchant would, in the ordinary course, succeed to it. As there is this "black mark" against his name, an effort will be made to pass him over. The command would in that case go to Major A. C. F. FitzGeorge. Major FitzGeorge, however, is son of a certain high personage, who shrinks from perpetrating what might, and doubtless would, be regarded as a job. Here, briefly stated, are the facts of this so-called scandal. It is needless to say that Colonel Kinchant has the entire sympathies of the service with him.

If General Goldsworthy, M. P., does not mind, he will attain as unenviable a notoriety as the man in the white hat, the mysterious bargee who ate puppy pie under Marlow Bridge, or the individual who struck Billy Patterson. General Goldsworthy's fame will be as "the man in the omnibus." "Sir," said he with profound dignity to the chairman, and a hear-and-tremble air to the House, "some time ago *I was in an omnibus!*" This thrilling announcement fairly convulsed the expectant Commons. "Mr. Brodrick," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "was not much less amusing by his barnyard-like attempt to shelter the gallant General under a friendly wing from the vocal attentions of Mr. Bradlaugh." This, however, is a digression; the point for history to record is that General Goldsworthy was in an omnibus.

Vanity Fair says:—"Even the worm will turn at last; and Mr. W. H. Smith, after a long exercise of the virtue of patience in its severest form, has turned upon Lord Randolph Churchill. Mr. W. H. Smith once had a foolish scheme—the folly whereof I exposed at the time—of buying out the Irish landlords without anybody having to find the money; and he thinks that Mr. Gladstone's scheme may resemble his, and may therefore be worthy of consideration. Lord Randolph thinks that this is nonsense, and has told Mr. Smith so, with that considerate and delicate courtesy which characterizes all his utterances when he is in any way resisted by anybody. So considerate, delicate, and courteous, indeed, was the language used that Mr. Smith has announced that, unless Lord Randolph makes him an ample apology, he will no longer sit beside him on the front Opposition bench, but will retire to a back seat."

General Fraser's first Parliamentary exploit was asking a question in tones so terrible, a correspondent says, as to make the roof ring again. It was about a slight matter, yet the House forgave him on learning privately that he had not only served with distinction in the Mutiny, but had won the V. C. by swimming into the river Taptee under a sharp fire and saving an officer and men from drowning. He was made C. B. for services in the Abyssinian war, and has lately been Inspector-General of Cavalry in Ireland. Apparently the General thinks he has now obtained a distinction much nobler than any of these. The House sat into the small hours to dispose of a bill for compensating the West End sufferers from the recent riots, and at half-past 2 o'clock General Fraser delivered his first addresses or "maiden speech." Emerging from under the shadow of the side gallery and drawing his stalwart figure to its full height, he shouted abruptly in a stentorian voice which might easily have been heard outside: "Mr. Speaker, Sir!" There was a titter all round, but the General, nothing daunted, roared out—"As member for North Lambeth, permit me to crave the indulgence of the House." The appeal was irresistible, and the House checked its renewed disposition to laugh, until the gallant gentleman had with impressive solemnity related how "the mob broke windows" in Westminster Bridge Road, and how one of the shopkeepers had afterwards posted up "a most improper document reflecting upon the Secretary of State for the Home Department. It was a guileless tale," says the same correspondent, "told—or, rather, bellowed—in perfect good faith and the utmost simplicity, and it had the effect of showing that General Fraser feels that he cannot too often proclaim to a deafened Senate the fact that he is 'member for North Lambeth.'"

MILITARY NEWS.

On account of the recent opening of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and the early prospective establishment of England's military route to India *viâ* Canada, the British Government will erect an arsenal at Halifax, N. S., and make it Britain's greatest naval station in the New World. The almost impregnable circle of fortifications now guarding the harbour will be supplemented by several large forts. The dockyard, which occupies one-third of the water front of the city, is to be re-established on its old-time basis, and a second British regiment has been ordered to the garrison.

ARRIVAL OF A MAN OF WAR.

H. M. S. Woodlark, Capt. Clutterbuck, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Trincomalee, which place she left on Sunday, the 4th instant. She returns from the Burmah Expedition, where her crew manned the I. M. S. Irrawady, which, it will be remembered, led the way up the river, and was present at all the engagements.

The Woodlark is now awaiting orders.

SOCIAL REFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have full confidence that in the interests of the public you will kindly give room to the following few lines in your widespread paper. I published some of my views on Hindu social reform in your local contemporary of the 25th September last, under the signature of "A Sympathiser," but since that date the question has undergone some development, and I am tempted now to recur to it. When the highest State authorities, such as Lords Dufferin and Reay, do most emphatically deprecate any sort of State interference in the matter, and seem reluctant to assist by passing any law on the subject, it is idle to suppose, or even count upon any aid from that quarter. Yet while declaring as above they have not lost sight of these two important subjects, which require a radical change, but they have held out hopes of rendering whatever support, either moral or material, is compatible with the extent and nature of their official responsibilities. Under these circumstances, now that as we have failed to enlist their sympathy in this way, it is our imperative duty to seek in another direction for means likely to afford facility for bringing about the ardently desired reforms.

In the beginning we shall have to ascertain the amount of support from Government. This view of the Government ought to be published, translated in different vernaculars, and freely distributed among the masses of people whom these reforms directly or indirectly affect. The next point for consideration will be the discussion on the subject most freely and openly allowed. The third one will be to organise on a national scale associations, committees, clubs, unions, &c., with their branches and sub-branches spread all round. From these we should choose delegates, competent, eloquent, and persuasive, to carry their mission far and wide. It will be the duty of these itinerant preachers to invite opinions of the heads or distinguished personages of every caste, insisting upon the advantages of the wished-for changes. Instead of using denunciatory language, as our young social reformers are prone to do, they should be temperate and persuasive. If they will yield an inch now they are likely to yield more in future. Amongst the Hindus caste is an almost impregnable fortress, and it will require some years to break down. A single caste, as your readers know, can do or undo as much as ten or a hundred associations put together. If after a lapse of time it is found that these persons representing different castes are mere dead-weights on our way of reform, and are bent on discountenancing our efforts in that direction, our social missionaries should go in the thickly-populated parts of cities and towns, and preach their mission from a conspicuous place. They should enunciate and define the evils of infant marriage and enforced widowhood, point out the slur and shame that they bring upon Hindu society, and show ways and means by which the evil can be overcome. I have heard native friends saying that Hindu society is rotten to the core. No doubt it is. But there is this to be said, that the words and deeds of our present reformers hardly reach their ears. As long as, I presume, their voice is not made audible throughout the length and breadth of the surging ocean of humanity, the attempts of reformers are sure to be futile. The system of infant marriage is the lesser of the two evils, and will be diminished by the spread of education and progressive civilization. It is Hindu widows, high-caste ones I should say, who require the support of these reformers. Those widows who are willing to re-marry, but under the pressure of their castes, heads of families, or any other influence, cannot do so, should be countenanced and supported. Many unreasonable and foolish people do suppose that for the sake of re-marriage only, many women will kill their husbands if they see any cause of quarrel with them. This is a transparent fallacy, and must be at once discarded.

In conclusion, I would beg to observe that the opinions of Englishmen on this troubled controversy are of very little or of no use. Parsis and Mussulmans are also equally incompetent to pronounce an opinion on the subject. Their pictures are either overdrawn or are the exaggerated opinions of persons who have been and are still suffering from these pernicious evils.—Yours, &c.,

Baroda, April 12. A SYMPATHISER.

INOCULATION FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In reading your paper of this day, "Inoculation for Hydrophobia, Death of a Patient," I have been induced to submit that hydrophobia, as also tetanus, readily yields to stramonium, pushed to the extreme. A decoction of liquorice root will dissipate the effect of the datura, and your patient is cured within a few hours. I have had several cases both in India and in China. This was my *modus operandi*, and I never failed.—I am, &c.,

J. C. C.

THE DISPUTED ELECTION OF SYNDICS IN MEDICINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the account of the "The Disputed Election of Syndics in Medicine" in to-day's *Bombay Gazette*, I regret that you have given undue prominence to what seems to me to be an unconstitutional proceeding on the part of Drs. Hojel and Nusserwanjee. I refer to the publication of legal opinions. At the meeting on the 6th February, at which there were twenty-nine members of the Faculty of Medicine present, a proposal, the wording of which, if I remember correctly, was framed by the Dean himself, was made to the effect that the matter should be referred to the Syndicate with instructions to obtain a legal opinion, if necessary. This motion was carried by a considerable majority, and consequently some who had voted either for Dr. Hojel or Dr. Nusserwanjee, or for both, must have given it their support. The Syndicate did obtain a legal opinion. This opinion was not given at the request of one party or the other, but at the request of the supporters of all the three proposed Syndics; for those who had voted for Dr. Hojel or Dr. Nusserwanjee, or for both, wished to know whether the candidate or candidates they were specially interested in had been legally elected; whilst the supporters of Dr. Cowasjee wished also to have the matter settled one way or the other. A meeting of the Medical Faculty was summoned on the 8th of March to consider the opinion of the Advocate-General. There were very few present—some who came to the meeting and believed that the only thing that could be done in the face of the legal opinion was to agree to have the election over again, actually left before the meeting commenced—and the motion which was carried (Surgeon-General Moore's) was to the effect that as the legal opinion was in favour of the chairman having the right to give two casting votes, the election should be held as valid! It is difficult for any one who was not present to understand how such a motion could be put to the meeting.

Very naturally many members of the Faculty of Medicine were dissatisfied with the attempt to give, in this most extraordinary and irregular way, the stamp of legality to what had been declared illegal. The Syndicate, by a majority, have endorsed the protest of some of those who objected to have the matter disposed of in a small meeting, and in so unsatisfactory a way; and the matter has been, rightly or wrongly, referred to the Senate.

It is at this point that Drs. Hojel and Nusserwanjee take the extraordinary step of going to some members of the Bar—no one knows how many have been spoken to, nor whether there may not be some others, equally "leading members of the Bar," who have given adverse opinions—and having obtained from three of those gentlemen opinions which support their view, print these, and circulate them amongst the members of the Senate. But, I ask, Sir, what store can be set on the opinions of one or two gentlemen in a matter of the kind, when these opinions are obtained in this unauthorised and irresponsible way? Would Drs. Hojel and Nusserwanjee have published the opinion of any one of these gentlemen had that opinion not been favourable to their own view? Nay, have we any guarantee that they did not first find out that these three gentlemen did not agree with the opinion of the Advocate-General, and *then* go to them for a formal expression of opinion? It is the easiest matter in the world—Dr. Cowasjee, or any of his supporters, might do it to-morrow—for any one to go to a barrister, and, finding he supports his own view, ask him to give a written opinion to that effect. But it is quite possible that many others would give a distinctly opposite opinion. But how different is the case of the Syndicate, when it wishes, as the Faculty of Medicine does, to find out whether or not a certain election is valid. The Syndicate *does not wish to obtain an opinion in favour of a particular view*, but to obtain *an unbiassed opinion as to the validity of a particular election*. Yet when the Syndicate obtains such an opinion from the leader of the Bar, and it turns out to be unfavourable to one party, those who are likely to be affected by the adverse opinion immediately act as if the opinion had been obtained only at the instance of the opposite party, instead of, as it was, at the request of the Syndicate, who wished to have the matter set at rest.

I do not wish to discuss at further length this extraordinary action on the part of Drs. Hojel and Nusserwanjee, but it seems to me that the simplest way out of the whole difficulty would be for the three whose votes were equal to resign, and then the Medical Faculty could have a new election. This is the only way of getting at the wishes of the Faculty, and for my own part I should be quite satisfied with the result of such election. For I am certain there could then be no doubt as to the validity of the election, whilst the Syndics would very probably be elected by majorities large enough to indicate clearly that they unmistakably represented, for the time, the Medical Faculty.—I am, &c.,

A FELLOW OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

In addition to the notices of motion for to-morrow's meeting of the Senate which we published on Monday, the following notices have been given:—

The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood has given notice of his intention to propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that, under the provisions of Section XII. of the Act of Incorporation, the Senate do pass a special order in the case of Mr. J. K. Kabraji to enable him to appear at the Previous, First and Second Examinations for the Degree of B.A. of this University without requiring him to present the Certificate from one of the institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Bombay in Council to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of this University, in the bye-laws made by them under the power in that behalf given by the Act.

Mr. Principal Wordsworth has given notice of his intention to lay before the meeting, as proposed by the Syndicate, the Resolution of the Government of India with regard to the Government of India scholarships, with the recommendation that it be left to the Syndicate to nominate the scholar for the present year on a comparison of the results of the ordinary examinations, pending any decision the Senate may come to as to what shall be in future years the method of election.

Mr. Jardine has given notice of his intention to propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that, in accordance with the resolution of the Faculty of Arts, French be added to the list of Second Languages in the higher examinations in Arts.

The Hon. Mr. Justice West has given notice of his intention to move the following amendment to the proposal No. IV. (Mr. Jardine's motion above):—"That after the word that in the said proposal the following words be substituted for those which now stand there:—The Syndicate be requested to consider the general question of whether languages not ranking as classical may properly be put on the same footing as the classical languages for the purposes of University education, and to make any proposals that may in consequence seem necessary or expedient in the examinations for Degrees in Arts of this University."

Dr. Henry Cook has given notice of his intention to propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that in accordance with the resolutions of the Faculties of Arts and Medicine, the standard of admission to the Examinations for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery be raised from the Matriculation to the Previous Examination.

Drs. Mackichan and MacDonald have given notice of their intention to propose the following amendment to the recommendation that "the standard of admission to the Examinations for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery be raised from Matriculation to the Previous Examination":—That students who desire admission to the Examinations for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery shall require to pass in Sections I, III, IV and V of the Previous Examination.

Messrs. Pherozeshah M. Mehta and B. M. Wagle have given notice of their intention to propose the following amendment with reference to the resolution of which Dr. Henry Cook has given notice:—That the standard of admission to the examinations for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery be not raised from Matriculation to the Previous Examination in the case of female candidates.

The Bombay Undergraduates, Association have presented the following petition to the Senate of the University:—

The humble petition of the "Bombay Undergraduates' Association."

Respectfully Sheweth. 1. That your petitioners have learnt that "It is hereby notified that the Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood has given due notice of his intention to propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that, under the provisions of Section XII. of the Act of Incorporation, the Senate do pass a special order in the case of Mr. J. K. Kabraji to enable him to appear at the Previous, First and Second Examinations for the Degree of B. A. of this University without requiring him to present the Certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Bombay in Council to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of this University, in the Bye-laws made by them under the power in that behalf given by the Act." 2. That your memorialists believe that Mr. J. K. Kabraji's case has been chiefly based upon the ground of merit. 3. That your memorialists submit that if Mr. J. K. Kabraji be excused from attending any recognized college, and thus be exempted from presenting the required certificate, others, upon the ground of merit, will be entitled to insist upon the same privilege. 4 That your memorialists pray that Mr. J. K. Kabraji's case be allowed to serve as a precedent in other cases, on the ground of merit; that they submit that there are in the provincial towns and villages many undergraduates who have been prevented from getting their degrees only by reason of having been obliged to live in the mofusil in consequence of many insurmountable difficulties, which alone render it impossible for them to attend any recognised colllege. 5. That your petitioners, while they are desirous that the grace in favor of Mr. J. K. Kabraji be passed, are humbly of opinion that his presenting himself for the Previous Examination without the certificate is not covered by Section XII. of the Act of Incorporation, and they pray that the point should, therefore, be cleared up before the grace, in the present case, is passed. 6. That your petitioners having at heart the welfare and cause of the undergraduates, and being persuaded that such welfare and cause are likely to suffer, if the case of Mr. J. K. Kabraji is not taken as a precedent, do humbly request that it should be made a precedent of, and pray that the request be granted. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

THE LIFE OF LONGFELLOW.

The "Life of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow," edited by his brother, the Rev. Samuel Longfellow, has been published in two volumes by Kegan, Paul Trench and Company. The narrative is chiefly autobiographical; from the poet's letters and journals. Many interesting references are made to the conception and completion of his best known poems and a number of highly written letters to and from Hawthorne appear for the first time. Longfellow was born in February, 1807, and the first letter that he ever wrote is dated "Portland, January, 1814." It is as follows:—

Dear Papa,—Ann wants a little Bible like little Betsey's. Will you please buy her one, if you can find any in Boston? I have been to school all the week, and got only seven marks. I shall have a billet on Monday. I wish you to buy me a drum.

At home his favourite books were "Robinson Crusoe," the "Arabian Nights," "Don Quixote," and "Ossian." From the latter we are told that the young boy used to go about the house declaiming favourite passages. But the book which seems to have impressed him most of all, and to have awakened in him literary aspirations, was the "Sketch-book" of Washington Irving. In 1813 he entered the Portland Academy, where a friend thus describes him: "He was a very handsome boy. Retiring, without being reserved, there was a frankness about him that won you at once. He looked you square in the face. His eyes were full of expression, and it seemed as though you could look down into them as into a clear spring." While at school he sent verses to the local newspapers. The first set sent were certainly admirable sentiment, but shockingly bad verse. His sister writes:—

We may imagine the impatience with which they watched the unfolding of the damp sheet in their father's methodical hands, and the rising vapour as he held it before the wood fire to dry. Slowly he read the paper, and said nothing—perhaps saw nothing—of the verses, and the children kept their secret. But when they could get the paper—the poem was there! Inexpressible was the boy's delight, and innumerable the times that he read and re-read his performance, each time with increasing satisfaction. In the evening he went to visit at the house of Judge Mellen, his father's friend, whose son Frederic was his own intimate. In the circle gathered about the fire, the talk turned upon poetry. The Judge took up the morning's *Gazette*. 'Did you see the piece in to-day's paper? Very stiff, remarkably stiff; moreover, it is all borrowed, every word of it.' The boy's heart shrank within him, and he would gladly have sunk through the floor. He got out of the house as soon as possible, without betraying himself. Shall we blame him that there were tears on his pillow that night?

In 1821 he entered Bowdoin College, where the literary bias became more marked and he had his first offer from a publisher. For prose the publishers offered to pay him at the rate of a dollar only per column, but the honorarium he was to receive for ryhme was to be a matter for subsequent arrangement.

Portland was in those days celebrated for the beauty of its young ladies, and to them the young and susceptible poet did not fail to render their homage.

'You were ever,'—one of his companions wrote to him—'you were ever an admirer of the sex; but they seemed to you something enshrined and holy—to be gazed at and talked with, and nothing further.' This chivalrous feeling towards women was all his life characteristic of him; and it might have been said of him, as it was of Villemain, that 'whenever he spoke to a woman it was as if he were offering her a bouquet of flowers.'

But he had to begin to think of a carreer, and we find him in 1824 writing to his father:—

"Your letter of the 21st was particularly acceptable to me, as it was the only one I have received from you for a great many weeks, and I shall keep the cypress from the tomb of Washington, as a sacred relic. But in thinking to make a lawyer of me, I fear you thought more partially than justly. I do not, for my own part, imagine that such a coat would suit me. I hardly think Nature designed me for the bar, or the pulpit, or the dissecting-room. I am altogether in favour of the farmer's life. Do keep the farmer's boots for me."

The father was determined, but meanwhile circumstances favoured the son, who was by this time beginning to attract attention. Subsequently he was offered a professorship of modern languages in connexion with the Bowdoin College. The professorship required a visit to Europe. This is the turning point of his life. He came to Europe a very rough diamond; had the wit to perceive at once what it was that he lacked, and set himself to make up his back way. First he emancipates himself from American influences. Then he sets himself to hard work, and not being rich, to spare living:—

There are allurements enough around me, it is true, but I do not feel myself at liberty to indulge in them; and there is splendour enough, but it is a splendour in which I have no share. No! The truth is that the heavy responsibility which I have taken upon myself, the disappointments I have met with—in not finding my advantages so great as I had fancied them and in finding my progress comparatively slow—together with the continual solicitude about the final result of my studies, and the fear that you will be displeased with my expenses, are hanging with a terrible weight upon me.

His journey on foot through France begins with a hopeful ring about it:—

"I began the pedestrian part of my journey on one of those dull, melancholy days, which you will find uttering a mournful voice in Sewall's Almanack: 'Expect—much—rain—about—this—time!' 'Very miscellaneous weather, good for sundry purposes,' but not for a journey on foot thought I. But I had a merry heart, and it went merrily all day. At sundown I found myself about seven leagues on my way, and one beyond Beaugency. I found the route one continued vineyard. I recollect that at sunset I had entered a path which wound through a wide vineyard where the villagers were still at their labours, and I was loitering along, talking with the peasantry and searching for an *auberge* to pass the night in. I was presently overtaken by a band of villagers; I wished them a good evening, and finding that the girls of the party were going to a village at a short distance, I joined myself to the band. I wanted to get into one of the cottages, if possible, in order to study character. I had a flute in my knapsack, and I thought it would be very pretty to touch up at a cottage door, Goldsmithlike—though I would not have done it for the world without an invitation. Well, before long, I determined to get an invitation, if possible. So I addressed the girl who was walking beside me, told her I had a flute in my sack, and asked her if she would like to dance. Now laugh long and loud! What do you suppose her answer was? She said she liked to dance, but she did not know what a flute was! What havoc that made among my romantic ideas!

After travelling through Spain, a stay in Italy, and a studentship at Gothenburg, coming home, and obtained his Professorship in Bowdoin College in 1831, he was made still further happy by marriage with Miss Mary Storer Potter, second daughter of Judge Potter, of Boston.

"They were tenderly devoted to each other; and never was a home more happy than theirs, when, soon after their marriage, they began housekeeping in Brunswick, in a house still standing under its elms in Federal-street. The room on the right-hand of the entrance was made his study, and here he began to gather a library. He has himself given us a little picture of it:—

'June 23. I can almost fancy myself in Spain, the morning is so soft and beautiful. The tesselated shadow of the honeysuckle lies motionless upon my study floor, as if it were a figure in the carpet; and through the open window comes the fragrance of the wild brier and the mock orange. The birds are carolling in the trees, and their shadows flit across the window as they dart to and fro in the sunshine; while the murmur of the bee, the cooing of doves from the eaves, and the whirring of a little humming bird that has its nest in the honeysuckle, send up a sound of joy to meet the rising sun.'"

With his wife, and in preparation for a Professorship at Harvard, he took another journey to Europe, coming this time to England, and making acquaintance with Northern Countries. On this tour in 1835, he lost the wife, who appears in his poems as—

"The being beauteous,
Who unto my youth was given
More than all things else to love me."

By this time we may consider the Poet's education completed, and may pass over the eight years of his life till he married again:—

"In July he was married to Miss Frances Elizabeth Appleton, the daughter of Mr. Nathan Appleton, an eminent and highly-esteemed merchant of Boston. As will be remembered, he had first seen her, then a maiden of nineteen, in Switzerland, six years before. She was now a woman, of stately presence and cultivated intellect.

From this time we may consider Longfellow as a producer rather than an acquirer of new ideas. It was not till 1847 that his exquisite poem "Evangeline" took the reading world by storm. Here is the story of it:—

"Mr. Hawthorne came one day to dine at Craigie House, bringing with him his friend Mr. H. L. Conolly, who had been the rector of a church in South Boston. At dinner Conolly said that he had been trying in vain to interest Hawthorne to write a story upon an incident which had been related to him by a parishioner of his, Mrs. Haliburton. It was the story of a young Acadian maiden, who at the dispersion of her people by the English troops had been separated from her betrothed lover; they sought each other for years in their exile; and at last they met in a hospital where the lover lay dying. Mr. Longfellow was touched by the story, especially by the constancy of its heroine, and said to his friend, 'If you really do not want this incident for a tale, let me have it for a poem;' and Hawthorne consented.

The journals which now follow are not at all devoid of interest, but the reader is left to the tedious task of sifting the grain from the chaff. We come in 1861 to one more crisis in the poet's life:—

"On the 9th of July his wife was sitting in the library, with her two little girls, engaged in sealing up some small packages of their curls which she had just cut off. From a match fallen upon the floor her light summer dress caught fire. The shock was too great, and she died the next morning. Three days later her burial took place at Mount Auburn. It was the anniversary of her marriage-day; and on her beautiful head, lovely and unmarred in death, some hand had placed a wreath of orange blossoms. Her husband was not there—confined to his chamber by the severe burns which he had himself received. These wounds healed with time. Time could only assuage, never heal, the deeper wounds that burned within. This terrible bereavement, made more terrible by the shock of the suddenness and the manner of it, well-nigh crushed him.

On the last visit to Europe, in 1868, we find him disappointed with Rome. He comes back home for a few tranquil years before the peaceful end, years in which the burden of correspondence was the only hard one to bear.

"By far the larger part of these letters were of the most trivial character; even to read them wasted time and patience. 'Did the youth in "Excelsior" attain his purpose, or die before he had crossed the pass?' 'Please inform me whether or not your feelings were in sympathy with your immortal thought when you wrote the poem of the "Bridge."' 'Please tell me who was Evangeline, what country did she belong to, also the place of her birth,' a request which came in the very same words, in one day, from two different towns. Sometimes the request was for an original poem. Of one such from a school girl, he said, 'I could not write it; but I tried to say "No" so softly that she would think it better than "Yes." Of course, there were numberless letters enclosing verses, or even long poems, with a request for his 'candid criticism,' or his 'real opinion.' By far the largest part of these attempts were pathetically hopeless."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 6th instant:—

BOULDERS IN THE HARBOUR.

Read letter from the Director of the Indian Marine, forwarding a report showing the result of the search for submerged boulders made by Lieut. A. Channer, R.N., of the Marine Survey of India, round the limits of the Middle Ground Shoal.

Read letter from Commander A. Carpenter, R.N., in charge Marine Survey of India, to the Director of the Indian Marine, dated 15th October 1885, stating that the boats of his department made a search round the limits of the Middle Ground Shoal with a view to the discovery of any other submerged boulders similar to that on which the s. s. Waverly is said to have touched; that Lieut. A. Channer, R.N., who swept the vicinity carefully with a chain 3 feet off the bottom, found two or three heads standing about 3 to 4 feet off the bottom in a cluster between the Waverly Rock and the Middle Ground, supposed to be portions of the Waverly Rock that were blasted off; that the Middle Ground, the limits of which Lieut. Channer has buoyed until the Port Officer can mark it, has extended slightly to the south-eastward; and that Lieut. Channer also examined the shoal off the Falkland Slip, wherein he found one head of only 10½ ft. standing on a ledge of 12 to 13 feet at low water, which has also been buoyed.

Read report by Port Officer, dated 4th December, stating that in his opinion it is undesirable to have buoys in the positions referred to by Lieutenant Channer, as they would obstruct navigation, and the dangers that they mark are well known to the pilots.

Read report by the Engineer, dated 24th March, giving his reasons for thinking it unnecessary to remove the rocks on the Waverly Patch, and stating that it would probably cost Rs. 38,100 to remove the rock off Falkland Slip, but the work cannot be undertaken just now, as the divers are all employed on the Dock Channels.

Resolution.—The papers may be recorded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 157, dated 30th March 1886, sanctioning the reductions recommended by the Trustees to be made from 1st April in the wharfage fees chargeable at the bunders and at the dock, and also in Dock and Port Dues.

Letter from the Port Officer, dated 27th March 1886, forwarding a report from Mr. J. Avant, Acting Harbour Master, that a cargo boat laden with 233 bars of iron sank alongside the s. s. Cambodia at 3 p. m. on 26th idem, and regarding the steps that he took to recover the cargo and the boat.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For the week ending 3rd April 1886.	For the week ending 3rd April 1885.
Vessels piloted into harbour......	24	30
„ „ out of „	19	32
„ transported „	14	28
„ attended to „	1	3

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For the week ending 2nd April 1886.	For the week ending 2nd April 1885.
Vessels entered	12	13
„ left	7	14
„ remaining in Dock	18	15

PRINCE'S DOCK EXTENSION WORKS.

The following is Mr. Ormiston's progress report for March:—

1. Blasting rock in channel was carried on during the month and 4,260 cubic feet of rock removed.

2. The pitching of the main dam was completed by the 22nd and the dam passed. No other leak beside the one mentioned in last month's report has been noticed.

3. The timbering of minor dams was in progress for a lenght of 6,554 feet; of this 5,302 feet was completed to foundation level, including 3,928 feet of timbering done with and removed. The total excavation in minor dams amounted to 30,016 brass, which represents about 70 per cent. of the total amount of this excavation.

4. The masonry of the walls was in progress for a length of 5,146 feet, of which 4,046 feet was up to 79·00 on datum; 2,952 brass were built during the month, making a total of 20,214 brass since the masonry was commenced.

5. During the month 6,0 6 cubic feet of granite for entrances arrived, making a total on ground of 10,706 cubic feet; there also arrived from England 18 cast-iron pipes weighing 53 tons for tunnels under entrances.

6. At the end of the month the following materials were on the ground:—

Rubble	2,000 brass.
Composite, facing, rough and dressed...	32,287 c. ft.
Granite, dressed................................	10,706 „
Sand	140,000 „
Lime	206,000 „
Portland Cement	13 Tons.
Cast-iron Pipes................................	53 „

7. The number of wagons filled during the 25 working days of the month amounted to 9,815, being a daily average of [illegible]; the greatest number taken out in one day (the 2nd) being 454.

8. The total excavation done during the month amounted to 10,607 brass. The total since the commencement of the contract deposited at Mody Bay

and Bunder, in main and subsidiary dams, and behind walls, amounted to 182 877 brass.

9. The daily average number of men and women working on the dock and quarries was 6,988; the greatest number in one day (31st) being 7,639.

PAPER MAKING IN INDIA.

UNDER the above title a Scottish contemporary has published an article which has considerable significance in relation to the recent development of the paper making industry in India, and to the extension of the enterprise by the importation of the most effective machinery from this country, that of Messrs. George and William Bertram having apparently taken the lead. The writer of the article says:—

Within recent years our Indian Empire has made several important departures in regard to its manufacturing industries which in one way or another have affected this country to a considerable extent. In regard to jute, for instance, Indian manufacturers are formidable rivals to their brethren in the trade in Dundee, and now their spirit of enterprise appears to be directed to the art of paper making. It may seem surprising, although paper making has been in vogue in China since the beginning of the Christain era, and practised over the whole of Europe for nearly ten centuries, that India is only now beginning to take an active interest in the subject; but as this and similar movements may have the effect of increasing the demand for machinery at home, the bright outlook for the engineering trade becomes the first consideration. In the United Kingdom there are about 350 paper mills, but in India, where there is a population of 240,000,000, that is, eight times as many inhabitants in the United Kingdom—there are only as yet some seven mills. Three of these are situated in the Bombay presidency, two in Bengal, and two in the North in the province Oudh. Esparto grass, rags, straw, and wood pulp are used in this country in the manufacture of paper; but in India, while rags are also utilised, the native grasses, which grow in great profusion in some districts, and are easily obtainble, form the principal raw material, together with jute waste and roots formerly thrown into the rivers. Labour being cheap, there is no reason why this new industry should not thrive, so that on the whole there is good ground for concluding that the old country may look to India for much future trade in machinery as well as in other things. A considerable proportion of the paper making machinery exported from this country to India has been manufactured at the extensive works of Messrs. George and William Bertram, Sciennes, Edinburgh, and in 1883 the firm supplied a complete mill at Calcutta for the TitahurPaper Mills Company (Limited). The other day we had an opportunity of inspecting a large machine executed by the same firm for the Deccan Paper Company at Poona, of which Mr. Nowrojee Pudumjee, Bombay, is managing director. Poona which is 119 miles from Bombay by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, is the chief town of a district of the same name and is situated near the confluence of the Moota and Moola in a treeless plain 2,000 feet above the sea. The town contains the former residence of the Peishwas (whose capital the city was) a college and many public buildings. It is also an important military post, its cantonment enjoying the reputation of being the largest and best arranged in India. In 1871 the population was set down at 82,000, and ten years later it had increased to 118,000. It is now, according to the latest reports, becoming an industrial centre of some importance. The paper machine, which is being supplied by Messrs. G. & W. Bertram, is strongly built after the most modern type, and is intended to make a web of the finer class of paper two-and-a-half yards wide, the limit to its length being, of course, regulated by convenience in handling suitable quantities. The rollers, which are used while the paper is in a damp state, are made of copper or brass, some of the latter being as much as three quarters of an inch in thickness. The wirecloth is 43 feet 6 inches long and 8 feet 4 inches wide. The two couch rolls are respectively 16 and 24 inches in diameter, and the press rolls 16 and 18 inches in diameter. For drying the paper there are 16 hollow cylinders, each 4 feet in diameter and divided into two sets of 13 and 3 by a pair of smoothing rolls. These cylinders are heated by steam and provided with woollen belts, which keep the paper close to the heated cylinders and accelerate the process of drying. The machine is fitted with an improved steam damping apparatus, which is a recent addition to paper machines by Messrs. G. & W. Bertram, and which has the effect of imparting a better surface to the paper than could formerly be done without the use of detached glazing calenders. There are two sets of calenders of hard-grained iron and one of chilled iron, any or all of which may be used so as to give the requisite amount of surface according to the description of paper required. The machine otherwise is furnished with the various accessory parts necessary for the continuous manufacture of the web of paper. These include four of the Messrs. G. & W. Bertram's patent flat strainers for keeping back knots and lumps as the pulp flow on the moving wirecloth table where it is first formed into a sheet, the various pumps for pulp and water, the large stuff chests with agitators inside for thoroughly mixing the pulp and water before it flows to the strainers, the powerful shafting wheels, and belt pulleys which impart motion to the machine, the change wheels by which the speed is regulated so as to make the paper at the rate of from 50 to 200 feet per minute, according to the thickness of the sheet; and lastly, a powerful horizontal engine having a cylinder of 15 inches diameter with 27 inch stroke. The machine, which is about 150 tons in weight, occupies a floor space 160 feet long by 35 feet wide, and it can produce from 30 to 40 tons of finished paper per week. The Messrs. G. & W. Bertram are also supplying the same company with one of their improved paper-cutting machines. The whole of this ponderous machinery is nearly ready to be despatched to its destination.

ANGLO-INDIANS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE London correspondent of the Lahore paper writes:—If some reputations are in course of being made, it is equally true that others are in course of being marred. In this parlous category, Sir Richard Temple must, I fear, be placed. Although he has not spoken often since Parliament assembled, the judgment of the old hands is already formed. "Another Anglo-Indian swan," they irreverently say. His main defects are his voice and his manner, the former being monotonous and thready, while the latter conveys the impression that Sir Richard learns his speech, word for word beforehand. The mistake made by the Anglo-Indian contingent is that they confine their utterances to subjects with which they are thoroughly familiar. That may sound paradoxical, but it is not so, from a personal point of view. What subjects are these members most familiar with? Of course, with those pertaining to the Far East. What subjects are considered most tiresome by the rest of the House? Indian, undoubtedly. The gentle Bengali-Baboo may endeavour to persuade himself that his fussiness has invested the land of Ind with ever-abiding interest, but no member of the reporters' gallery would support that opinion. It follows, therefore, that the Anglo-Indian cohort are associating themselves in the other members' minds, with boredom; and I think that will be recognised as a profound mistake. Talking with one of these gentlemen the other day, I ventured to suggest that, as he sat for a working-class constituency, it would be a good thing for him to frame and identify himself with some measure for the abatement of rents. He drew back at the bare idea. "I know nothing whatever of the subject," he replied somewhat angrily. What a Quixotic notion! Had he longer acquaintance with political life he would know that private members introduce legislation, not because they are convinced by personal experience of its necessity but simply to curry favour with their constituencies.

M. RENAN ON THE GREAT SPHINX.

M. RENAN has published an appeal on behalf of the excavations undertaken in Egypt by M. Maspero. The special object for which funds are just now needed is to clear away the sand which half buries the Great Sphinx of Ghizeh. M. Renan asks the true connoisseurs in ancient things to contribute to one of the works, the most imperiously demanded by the present condition of Egyptology:—

> The Great Sphinx of Ghizeh, at two steps from the Pyramids, is, in my opinion, the most astonishing work of the hand of man which past ages have bequeathed to us. It is an immense bed of carved rock, about seventy metres in length. The height of the monstrous edifice, if it were cleared, would exceed that of the highest houses. No fashioned monument, either in the rest of Egypt or in the rest of the world, can be compared to this strange idol, the vestige of a stage of humanity which baffles all our ideas. . . The Temple opposite the Sphinx, if it is a temple, has a character of its own. The fantastic construction resembles less the other temples of Egypt than the Pantheon resembles Notre Dame. But that all this *ensemble*, which is unique in the world, must be of the remotest antiquity, is indisputable, since the statues found there are those of King Chepren, thus taking us back to ages which, everywhere but in Egypt, would be called fabulous.

M. Renan, in concluding his appeal, points out that to lay bare the Sphinx will be to restore to the light of day the most ancient works which bears the trace of human thought; and he anticipates that "the descent which it will afford into a world now more than 6,000 years old will push still further back the limits of a historic past that seems to fly with each step taken to reach it."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Naples, 1,475 tons, Capt Ruff, sailed yesterday for Havre.

THE s. s. Kt. of St. Patrick, 1,499 tons, Capt Jones, sailed yesterday for Genoa.

THE steam-ship Kt. of St. George, 2,238 tons, Capt Thomas, sailed yesterday for Antwerp.

THE steam-ship Gelert, 1,107 tons, Capt Winter, sailed yesterday for Naples and Genoa with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Mobile, 916 tons, Capt Doert, sailed yesterday for Busreh with Mr. H. Malcolm and 125 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Viscount Sardon obtained her port-clearance for Chitagong, the Maharaja for Coast and Calcutta, and the Taif for Aden and Jeddah.

THE steam-ship Sussex, 1,620 tons, Capt O'Callaghan, arrived in harbour on the 12th, with a general cargo; she is consigned to Messrs Wallace and Co.

THE steam-ship Angers, 2,077 tons, Capt Pinkham, arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Mauritius (30th March) with a general cargo; she is consigned to the captain.

THE steam-ship Akaba, 2,588 tons, Capt F. Newell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (24th March) with a general cargo; she is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.

THE steam-ship Inchborva, 1,487 tons, Capt Eno, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (12th March) with a cargo of 2,600 tons coal; she is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Euphrates, 499 tons, Capt Macfadyen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (10th April) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Giro, Mr. Schesinger, Mr. Motibai, Miss Dewar, and Miss Grachy.

THE Anchor Line s s California, 2,214 tons, Commander William S Young, sails to-day. The following is the list of passengers:—Mr and Mrs Dempster and infant, Miss Stuart, Mrs Speedy and child, Mr and Mrs Harington, Mr and Mrs McKenzie, 4 children, and European nurse, Lieut F L Jones, M C H Holme, Mr Bean, Lieut and Mrs Davidson, Mr and Mrs Edwards and 3 children, Major Curtin, Mrs Forbes, Miss A Eston (New York), Mrs Empson, Mr and Mrs Scott, 3 children and ayah, Mr and Mrs Rebsch and child, Mrs Brooks, Mrs A J Brooks and 4 children, Mrs and Miss Petman, Col and Mrs Hogg, 2 children and ayah, Mrs G S Young and 2 children, Mrs Muir and 2 children, Mrs Pile and child, Mrs King and 4 children, Capt and Mrs Leopold Viana (Gibraltar), and Lieut F C Grant.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

13TH APRIL.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
,, China	...	Jones		......
,, Dago	1239	Bisset	B	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Ravenna	..	Daniel	..	......
,, Roxborough	..			......
,, Kt. of St. John	...			......
,, P.Llewellyn	1120	Emerson	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Rosario	1221	J. Dryden	..	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Sheikh	1283	Barr	C	W & A Graham.
,, Liscard	1278	T. Byrne	..	Owen & Okell.
,, Wingate	1356	Thompson	Ibis	McCulloch &Co.
,, Cy. of Khios	2121	McPherson	P	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
,, Maulkins Tower	1803	Tiddy	K	Beyts, Craig & Co.
,, Clan Sinclair	...	......	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, East Anglia	..	......	..	......
,, Inchgarvie	1728	Sanders	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commander.	From
12	Angers (s)	Pinkham	......
	Sussex (s)	O'Callaghan.	......
13	Inchborva (s)	Eno	Newport, Mar. 12.
	Akaba (s)	Newell	Moulmein, Mar. 24
	Euphrates (s)	Macfadyen	Kurrachee, April10

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
13	Gelert ts)	Winter	Naples and Genoa.
	California (s)	Young	Liverpool.
	Naples (s)	Ruff	Havre.
	Kt. of St. George(s	Thomas	Antwerp.
	Kt. of St. Patrick(s	Jones	Genoa.
	Mobile (s)	Doert	Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Waverley, for Hull.
,, Ravenna, for Shanghai and Yokohama.
,, Kashgur, for Shanghai and Yokohama.
,, Clan Sinclair, for Liverpool and Glasgow.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 11.

Scott, Lt-Col, Bl S C, on furlough, from Raipur.

APRIL 13.

Macgregor, Sir C, Maj-Genl, Bl P F F, on sick leave, from Abbottabad.
Duke, Surg-Major, Bl 16th B C, on district leave, from Umballa.
Tyndall, Major, Bl S, on duty, from Simla.
Curtin, Major, Bo 2nd Glo Regt, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Empson, Major, Bl R A, on district leave, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 13.

Elliot, Lt, Mad 2nd Middlesex, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Braithwaite, Lt, Mad Som Lt Infy, on duty, to Rangoon.
Carter, Lt, Bo 28th Infy, on leave, to Nasik District.
Barry, Lt, Bo 19th Infy, on duty, to Ahmednagar.
Ruttledge, Major, Bl 2nd West York Regt, on duty, to Mooltan.
Cromie, Capt, Mad Hamp Regt, on duty, to Secunderabad.
O'Hara, Lt, Bl 2nd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to Umballa.
Murray, Lt, Mad 14th Hussars, on duty, to Secunderabad,
Wright, Lt, Mad R E, on duty, to Bangalore.
Hodson, Surg, Bo M S, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 14th April, 1886.

There will be a meeting of the sub-committee for clothing on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 5-30 p.m., at Quarter Master Soundy's.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

CONDENSED MILK.—The Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company advise, under date 20th current, a reduction in price, and are now quoting their Swiss Milk at 17s 6d per case of four dozen F. O. B. This Company certainly seem determined to maintain the leading position they have so long held in the market, not only by their made of guarantee—a course which we cannot too highly commend as one calculated to give confidence to every buyer and user of their brand—but also in the matter of price. The guarantee is in the following terms:—"Should any of our goods be found, on arrival at a foreign port, not to be in sound condition, such fact must be reported to us and marks and numbers of the respective cases given. It should be stated in what particular the goods appear defective; we will then meet any reasonable complaint fairly, and arrange for the return or the disposal of the goods" with the proviso that, "In no instance will any claim be allowed or entertained where goods are not at our disposal or have been sold, as unmerchantable, by auction or otherwise. Condensed milk gradually thickens with age; this is a matter entirely beyond the control of the manufacturer. Difference in thickness is no evidence of variations in manufacture; its quality in any case is the same, provided the milk is sound. We guarantee only the *sound* condition of our milk." It would be a great satisfaction to dealers abroad were other perishable goods sold under a somewhat similar warranty, and such a course would, we believe, tend as much to benefit the manufacturer as to make the foreign and colonial buyer feel a perfect confidence in dealing in a brand.—*Australian Trading World.*

FILES. FILES. FILES.

BUY direct at 60 and 2½ per cent. off trade list delivered *f. o. b.* any port in England, and instruct your Bankers to tell their agents in England to pay us on receipt of Bills of Lading, Mate's Receipt, &c. We will pay freight and consign right through to destination if desired. Our quality is of the very best.

JUKES COULSON, STOKES & Co.,
Queen Steel Works, Sheffield, England,
FILES. FILES. FILES.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	..
Dry Elite ,,	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	..
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	,, ..	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, ... 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	...
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	,, 38 0	—
CLARETS. From A. HERMANN AND CO., PARIS.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	..
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	,, 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	..
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	..
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	..
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 11 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
CLARETS.—Continued. From J. ROMMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
BRANDY	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne { M. & Saann } Red Bars	,, 24 0	
From A. DOIGNON FILS AND CO.		
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	,, 26 0	
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0	
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	,, 24 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ...
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ...
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	..
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	,, 19 0	..
Do. do Finest	,, 20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	,, 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	,, 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 11
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.	Large tin.	small
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, ..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sanerkraut	,, 1 4	0
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, ..
White Cabbage in Butter	,, 0 15	,, 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, 1 4	,, ..
Red do. do.	,, 1 2	,, 0 12
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Bean	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, ..	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, ...	,, 1 0
Pease for Soup	,, ..	,, 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or refet. ce for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORADYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Cheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's hemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufactur r—J. T. DAVE PORT.
Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF
THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.		Rs. a.
Cotton Lace	from	3 12
Balbriggan Lace	from	7 0
Silk Lace	from	10 0
Brown Merino, Very Fine	from	7 0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine	from	4 8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear	from	7 8
International		2 8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make		7 8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.		
Brown Merino	from	8 0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin	from	6 8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests	from	8 8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns	from	9 0
International do.	from	3 0

SOCKS.		Rs. a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks	per doz. pair	11 8
,, ,, Embroidered Fronts	,,	19 0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks	per pair	2 12
Lisle Thread Stripes	per doz.	16 8
Balbriggan New Stripes	from	21 0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.		
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c.	from	21 0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear	per pair	2 12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors	from	17 8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & CO.

IN soliciting ORDERS we beg to inform our CONSTITUENTS that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt-Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS
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MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR APRIL, 1886.
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
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ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for April has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

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AND

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Bankeri
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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

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WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

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From whatever cause arising.

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NOTICES.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF

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DR BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
PHOSPHODYNE
REGISTERED

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

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-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS, 1878-

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1863	£1,579,578	3	9	1878	£4 019,159	14	1
1878	£2,645,503	1	2	1885	£5,318,407	9	2

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Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

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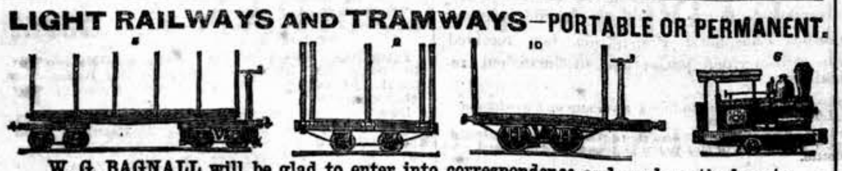

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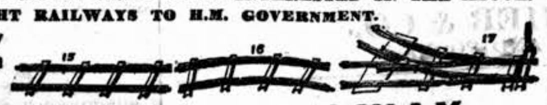

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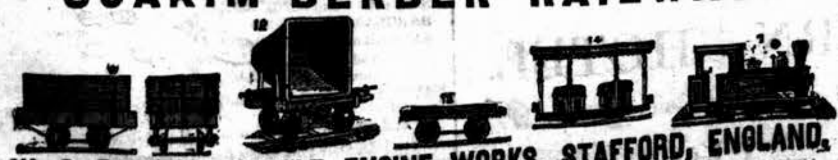

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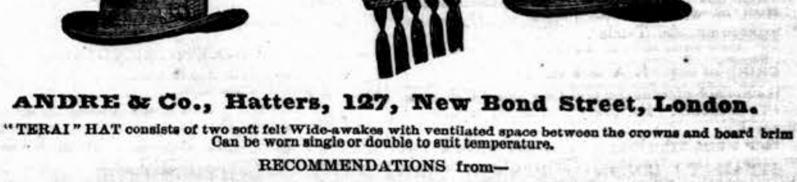

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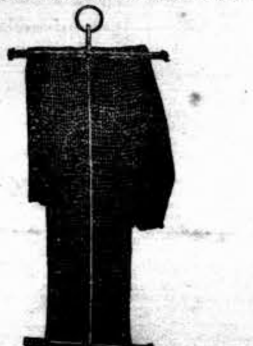

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